THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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E-Bond Sales Need Push; 7 Named for Super Rank; Riots Reported in Sicily

The World's Day—December 15, 1944

Bay State: Individual Bond Sales Under 70 P. C.

Bond buyers in Massachusetts continued to boost the over-all totals for the State well over the $706,000,000 goal, at 116.6 per cent. But individuals had purchased no more than 65.6 per cent of their quota, Sixth War Loan drive ends officially tomorrow. [Page 5.]

Application for a helicopter "feeder line" which would link downtown Boston with Logan International Airport, and other cities near by with Boston, was heard today by the Civil Aeronautics Board, from Skyways, Inc., of Providence, R. I. [Page 2.]

Wilfred T. Cornell, of Natick, was sworn in by Governor Saltonstall as a member of the State Housing Board. He succeeds Edward Lennon, of Boston, who passed on recently.

Fulfilling an 18-year tradition, Edward Rowe Snow will deliver Christmas packages by plane to lighthouse keepers from the Isles of Shoals to Cape Cod on Sunday, Dec. 17. Piloted by Civil Air Patrol Capt. Paul Dudley, he will drop the packages from the plane.

Two Christmas gifts for every one of the 175 waifs in the Bay State's temporary homes are assured by the contributions made today by pupils from near-by schools. [Page 5.]

Gift packages for wounded soldiers, prepared by Lawrence school teachers and pupils, and valued at $400, were looted by thieves who broke into the Hood Grammar School at Lawrence, last night.

Washington: Roosevelt Names 7 for New Rank

President Roosevelt, after signing a bill authorizing the ranks of Fleet Admiral of the Navy and General of the Army, nominated three Admirals and four Generals for the new ratings: Ernest J. King, William D. Leahy, and Chester W. Nimitz, for the Navy posts; and George C. Marshall, Dwight D. Eisenhower, H. H. Arnold, and Douglas MacArthur, for the Army posts. [Page 3.]

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin will not meet before the end of January, in the opinion of State Department and British spokesmen in Washington and a high-ranking official who would have a hand in advance arrangements. [Page 7.]

The Treasury's Office of Surplus Property announced the resignation of Frederick Roberts Atcheson as Deputy in Charge of Operations. He will return to Marshall Field & Co. in Chicago.

A $23,000,000 cutback in production of machine guns for Army planes was approved by the WPB to release manpower for more critical ordnance items, including ammunition.

The Senate sent to the House a resolution designating the period from Thanksgiving Day to Christmas each year for Bible reading.

The Senate passed a bill to permit an increase from 7,200 to 24,000 students in the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps until one year after the war. The peacetime strength is limited to 14,000, the bill provides.

Transfer of 80,000 air, and service force personnel to the Army Ground Forces will be completed during January, the War Department estimated.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Norman Armour of New Jersey as Ambassador to Spain, succeeding Carlton Hayes.

Europe: Riots Reported in Catania, Sicily

Riots are reported in Catania, Sicily. A Government decree summoning the classes of 1921 and 1922 to the Italian colors prompted a crowd to storm and set fire to the city hall and other government buildings, drawing the fire of guards. One fatality is reported.

Hungarian Prime Minister Ferenc Szalasi has been seriously wounded in an attempted assassination, the Paris Radio said in an unconfirmed report. A week ago Premier Szalasi was reported visiting Hitler at the Führer's secret headquarters.

Elections of the Supreme Soviet, the legislative body of the Soviet Union, have been postponed until December, 1945, because of the war, the Moscow Radio announced.

Release of Indian political leaders to facilitate negotiations for solution of the long-standing political deadlock in India has been demanded in a resolution adopted by the British Labor Party Conference in London.

A high Allied diplomat, accredited to the Vatican, has denied reports that the Germans are seeking through the Holy See to obtain a more precise definition of the Allies' demand for unconditional surrender.

Far East: Dutch Order Presented to MacArthur

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been presented the Knights Grand Cross, with Swords, of the Netherlands Order of Orange-Nassau, by Dr. Hubertus van Mook, acting Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, a Melbourne dispatch said.

The "black market" value in Chungking of the American dollar has slumped during the past two days to two thirds its worth at the height of the military crisis. The sudden drop is partly attributed to the eviction of Japanese troops from Kweichow Province, Chungking reported.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

'Shoe Horns for Only $50 Each And, My, Compacts for $450!'

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Only seven more shopping days till Christmas.

And, if you still have to hunt up something for Aunt Emma, or Cousin Ethel, or even for Dad, Mom, or the Juniors, there are still many possibilities, in spite of rapidly dwindling stocks in retail stores which this year have been pressed more and more by money-laden war workers.

Of course, you may not be able to find Nylons, or mechanical toys, or electric irons, toasters, radios, or refrigerators—or even a new automobile if your tastes run that high.

But how about a gold shoe horn?

You may have heard Cousin Ethel remark the other day that she'd just used her No. 3 Airplane stamp for a new pair of shoes. What better than the golden shoe horn. It's only $50, and that's about all you wanted to spend. After all, she's only a second cousin.

But, you'd better start shopping for it early, for one store sold out its entire stock last season, 'way before Christmas.

However, that's only one of the finer things in Christmas gifts being currently advertised—and sold. Holiday buying, according to retailers, is the highest in history and may lead to drastic shortages when Christmas is over.

So, if you're looking for something particularly nice for the girl friend, how about a nice little $450 compact. Should go a long way toward brightening up her face on Christmas morning, and for many days thereafter.

Or if it's a gift for Mother, how about a few bobby pins. They were a scarce item a while back, you may recall, and she ought to be delighted with a few of the exquisite golden variety advertised at only $12.50 each. A half dozen as a minimum should give her a good start.

$95.70 Handbag

And now, for Aunty. How about another useful gift, a fine rayon handbag, advertised at just under $100—$95.70, to be exact—with Government tax included? You just know it must have a "panier" handle. A "pan" handle would be definitely out. And can't you just

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Marion—Tomorrow.
Everett—Sunday.
Somerville—Sunday.
Boston (Wards 1-5)—Monday.
Boston (Wards 11-14)—Wednesday.
Boston (Wards 15-8)—Thursday.
Boston (Wards 19-22)—Friday.

Chemists' Key Opens Fresh N. E. Riches

Houses of fireproof wood promise to utilize now untapped vast forests of northeastern area.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a "wealth from waste" movement calculated to introduce completely new industries into New England, a group of research chemists today disclosed that they had found the key for converting this region's vast untapped forests to the manufacture of high-grade fertilizers and the building of wooden houses that won't warp, shrink, or burn.

Fireproof, termite-proof and weatherproof wood is the last word in wartime achievements of this chemical group, directed in the field by Robert S. Aries of the Yale University Research Staff, who declared themselves theoretically prepared to extract an annual 700,000 tons of "lignin" and 1,000,000 tons of "cellulose" from New England's timberlands.

"Lignin" Tough, Durable

"Lignin" is the tough, durable substance that actually holds a tree together. If it can hold a tree together, it certainly can hold a house in place, the chemists insisted. From New England trees they believe they can extract as much "lignin" in one year, in terms of tonnage, as the current output of the vastly expanded synthetic rubber industry. The "lignin" can be used to bind wood panels together.

Calling themselves the Northeastern Wood Utilization Council, the chemists were in Boston today concentrating their research efforts upon the opening of new industrial frontiers to a region that has lost part of its textiles and other industries to the South and Midwest. Strange as it may seem to New Englanders accustomed to thinking of their forests as commercial assets, the chemists found the wastefulness they were seeking in the forest tracts.

Wood and Waste

True, New England is two thirds forest lands, Director Aries agreed. But only 20 per cent of the trees grown in New England are commercially usable. Of that 20 per cent, much is wasted in cutting, trimming and other marketing processes, the researchist stated. The problem for the Research Council was to find a commercial outlet for all this wasted land monopoly.

Not only have the chemists found the outlet, but they insisted that they had thrown the door open to a brand-new industry that will give wood the needed stimulus for maintaining its place in the building field against the modern challenge of steel, aluminum and other metals.

Through the test-tube, they find they can make lignin plastics, or wood plastics at 4 to 5 cents a pound, compared with aluminum at 13 cents a pound, and magnesium at 18½ cents. These plastics can be made from the lignin in second-rate and scrub-growth trees, so that every tree in New England becomes potentially valuable to industry.

"For the first time," Mr. Aries

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U.S. 7th Enters Reich Near Karlsruhe; Luzon Blockaded by Carrier Planes; Churchill Backs Stalin Claim in Poland

Associated Press

Greece: Conference Before the Storm

Lieut. Gen. R. M. Scobie (center), British officer commanding all Allied land forces in Greece, confers with Col. Stephanos Seraphis (left), E. L. A. S. commander, and Col. Napoleon Zervas, E. D. E. S. commander, during a meeting held before the outbreak of hostilities.

Premier says Danzig and East Prussian tracts would offset losses in east.

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Britain today virtually withdrew its support of the London Polish Government, with Prime Minister Winston Churchill supporting as reasonable the Russian demands for territory in old Poland—territory the exiled regime has been unwilling to give up.

Poland, Mr. Churchill said, would be compensated for its sacrifice of Lwow and territory near the Ukraine by tracts of East Prussia and Danzig, to be wrested from Germany.

In one of the most significant addresses of the war in the House of Commons—a speech which drew from one member the comment that the Atlantic Charter has become a ghost—the Prime Minister also appealed to President Roosevelt and Premier Joseph Stalin to meet with him "at the earliest possible moment."

Apparently greatly concerned over diplomatic developments which raised some differences among the United Nations, the Prime Minister confessed disappointment that it had "been found impossible to arrange any meeting of the three great powers."

[A copyright Associated Press dispatch from Washington forecast that no such meeting could take place before the end of January.]

"Largest Battles" Ahead

Bluntly warning that the "largest battles fought in this war" will occupy the spring and summer, Mr. Churchill reported that 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 Germans already had been killed.

Mr. Churchill said President Roosevelt had been informed of Russian-British decision regarding Poland, but "I find great difficulty in discussing these matters because the attitude of the United States has not been defined" with precision. However, he said "the President is aware of everything that has passed."

Placing before Britain's lawmakers what he called "the bare grim bones of the Polish problem," Mr. Churchill made these points:

1. The Poles have no alternative but to meet Russia's demands for a western frontier along the Curzon Line.

2. In return, Poland would be compensated with territory "at Germany's expense," including Danzig and all of East Prussia south and west of Königsberg.

3. Mass transfers of population would be made to prevent minority disputes from troubling the future peace.

Some observers thought they saw between the lines of Mr. Churchill's speech agreement between Britain and Russia on per-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Churchill says Polish settlement is vital: Page 7.

650 Fortresses batter Hannover and Kassel —China fliers strike from new bases.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The United States Seventh Army made its first entry into German territory today and in a seven-mile advance came within shelling range of Karlsruhe.

Karlsruhe, six miles beyond the Rhine, is a great chemical and munitions center and a strongly fortified bastion of the Siegfried Line.

The rapid advance of General Patch's force comes in the fourth month after that Army landed on the beach of the French Riviera 425 miles to the south. It is the fourth American army to cross into Germany, the Ninth, First, and Third Armies being already in German territory.

General Patch now occupies a sharp 40-mile-salient thrust far beyond the American armies' stand around Saarlautern and Düren and capable of executing an important flanking movement northward toward Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, 35 miles away.

Gen. Hermann Balck, commander of the German Army Group G, in command of this sector, was reported to be rushing reinforcements to his threatened First and Nineteenth Armies.

The large-scale bombing of German rail and industrial centers behind the lines, held up for 48 hours by weather, were resumed when 650 Fortresses of the United States Army 8th Air Force, accompanied by 550 Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters, attacked Hannover and Kassel.

Meanwhile, in the Pacific, pressure against Japan increased as Vice-Admiral John S. McCain's carrier-borne Hellcats maintained a day-and-night siege of the 100 or so Japanese airfields on Luzon Island in the Philippines so persistently that Japan has been unable to send replacements there. In this operation, 91 Japanese planes were reported by Admiral Nimitz to have been destroyed—77 on the ground and 14 downed by rocket-bearing fighters in the air.

General MacArthur reported 55 days of fighting on Leyte, the Japanese have lost 82,301 estimated fatalities, while only 253 prisoners are listed. American losses include 2,176 killed, 7,976 wounded and 257 missing, making a total of 10,409.

At the south China front, the revival of Chinese resistance appears to have been materially aided by General Chennault's indefatigable 14th Air Force, which is battering the Japanese from improvised airfields close behind the front. The moment the fighting turned back in China's favor, General Chennault is reported to have produced his program for getting advanced bases into shape, and within a short time General Chiang had nearly 200,000 coolies working on the locations. One of these bases, Tuhshan, is only a few miles behind the front.

Heavy fighting was reported in northern Hungary and Slovakia, where, since the Germans appear to have held up the advance on Budapest, the Russians are trying to bottle up a German force in eastern Slovakia. German reinforcements, possibly sent out from Germany, appear to be headed for this sector of the front.

Western Front:

U. S. Seventh Army Invades Germany

The United States Seventh Army invaded Germany Dec. 15, driving across the northeast tip of Alsace into the old Bavarian Palatinate less than seven miles from Karlsruhe and 35 from Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, all great industrial cities of the Rhineland.

The Seventh was the fourth American army to trample Ger-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Home Dawns for 'Displaced Persons'; Allied Repatriation May Take Years

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Agreement between the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on plans for returning liberated slave laborers to their homes signals the active beginning of a United Nations "Displaced Persons" program that may take 20 to 30 years to finish.

The exiles to be returned home under the SHAEF-UNRRA treaty are not quite half the grand total that will have to be resettled when the war is over. UNRRA fixes this number, including Jewish refugees and intruded Germans, as well as slave labor at 20,000,000.

Slave Labor First

A bureau of UNRRA, under Thomas E. Cooley, will have charge of those who can be repatriated. Persons who will not go back to their former homes for political or racial reasons will be turned over to the intergovernment committee on refugees, headed by Sir Herbert Emerson, for permanent resettlement in South America, or elsewhere.

With UNRRA plans for direct clothing and feeding operations in central Europe snagged at present by political disputes, it is becoming more likely that history will record the resettlement of Europe's homeless as UNRRA's major act.

Mr. Cooley's estimate that it may take 20 to 30 years to get the bulk of Europe's "displaced persons" resettled is based on World War I experience, when there were only 2,000,000 "displaced persons" but 600,000 were still unsettled in 1936 despite valiant League of Nations efforts at inter-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Dec. 15—Allied Army and Government officials, with the growing assistance of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the liberated countries of Europe are maturing today a far-reaching program for the repatriation of the estimated 8,000,000 or more "displaced persons."

They are the foreign workers, war prisoners, and political deportees now held within "Fortress Germany."

The Russian Government with at least 1,875,000 of its citizens inside the Reich is beginning to associate itself closely with the program and has dispatched liaison officers to SHAEF to assist in the prodigious effort.

An agreement signed between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Herbert H. Lehman, Director, assures that UNRRA will be operating in Germany, and Military Government officials already have requested UNRRA to prepare specialized teams to assist the American and British Armies in identifying, sorting, assembling, and caring for these millions of enforced expatriates when Germany surrenders.

A United Effort

While the driving force at this stage is the United States and British High Command, the job of returning the "displaced" to 17 countries is becoming a truly United Nations effort, with Russia, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and other nations preparing to handle their

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Greek Leftists Offer Terms For Armistice to British

ATHENS, Dec. 15 (AP)—Greek insurgents have handed to the British terms for ending the 13-day Leftist revolt, the Associated Press was informed by a reliable source tonight, with the possibility the British would accept them as a basis for an armistice.

The E. L. A. S. reply to British proposals for ending the conflict was reported to contain three main points—amnesty for the rebellious political leaders, a national government representing all parties, and a regency to rule until a plebiscite decides whether the country will remain a monarchy or become a republic.

The reply was temporarily withdrawn to meet British insistence that it be signed by E. L. A. S. military leaders as well as the parent organization, the E. A. M. Central Committee.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Dec. 15 — While sporadic fighting continued in the Greek Capital today, rumors of negotiations for a new government gained considerable momentum with the presence here of two prominent Greek political leaders, either of whom might be chosen to undertake the formulation of a new cabinet acceptable to both parties.

Basis of one rumor was the fact that the British Ambassador, Reginald Leeper, has sent for Themistocles Sophoulis, veteran leader of the Liberal Party. Another has arisen as a result of recent conferences between Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, hero of the Greek revolution of 1922, and Premier George Papandreou.

Also circulating was a report that the Archbishop of Athens might become temporary Regent, pending a national election, and that word was being awaited from King George II of Greece on this proposal.

Militiamen Called Up

Meanwhile, call has been issued by the Government for three additional classes of militiamen. The E. L. A. S. answer to the growing challenge of superior British-Greek forces appears to be a change-over in tactics from offensive to defensive.

This interpretation is underlined by the recent lull in the fighting during which the only major E. L. A. S. effort has been in the Omonia Square area which lies on the northeastern perimeter of the British defense circle.

This attack has been going on for some days, and is apparently part of the early E. L. A. S. campaign to drive down from the northeast and split the British-Regular Greek forces. This attack has made little noticeable progress.

Each day brings new reports that the E. L. A. S. is dynamiting strategically placed buildings so as to turn portions of the City into a masonry fortress.

These tactics are consistent with E. L. A. S. past experience as a guerrilla force, and lend strength to the belief that E. L. A. S. leaders are now preparing for the time when they will be forced, through British superiority in fire power and probably numbers, to fall back on purely defensive strategy.

As a City of thick stone and mortar walls, Athens is ideally built to be turned into a fortress defended by fanatical snipers. Experience in Cassino, Italy, showed the difficulty encountered when an army tries to clear a deter-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Ingenious G. I. Joe 'Coins' Postage

By the Associated Press

Denver, Colo, Dec. 15

Staff Sergeant Cecil F. Bergman apparently couldn't obtain postage stamps for a package he was mailing to his parents from Somewhere in the Pacific. So he affixed two British coins—a half-crown and a shilling—to the package with scotch tape.

Yesterday it cleared from U. S. Customs in Denver to the post office and Postmaster J. O. Stevic said he thought it would reach Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bergman in Durham, Kan., by Christmas. The Bergmans still have to pay 28 cents postage to obtain the gift, but they will come out ahead, for the British coins are worth 71 cents.

Draft Board Thoughts —He's Just a 'Card'

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Dec. 15

From "Somewhere along the Ledo Road" in Burma, Staff Sergeant J. H. Colby sent his draft board a V-mail Christmas greeting.

"Wish you were here," it said.

'Mr. Perkins' Goes to Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (AP)—Alexander Korneichuk, the amiable playwright who used to be a Vice-Foreign Commissar of the Soviet Union, tickled Moscow theatergoers last night by injecting some bold laughs into Russian-American relations.

Arrayed in a wrinkled blue suit, Mr. Korneichuk stood with uncertainty in the wings of the Satire Theater while his newest production, a three-act comedy entitled "Mr. Perkins' Mission to the Land of the Bolsheviks" was presented to an audience of 867 Russians and three Americans.

Any resemblance between Mr. Perkins and any American big businessman who has toured Russia in wartime was, of course, purely coincidental.

In brief, the story follows the travels of Mr. Perkins, a sausage king from Chicago who has come to Russia to "see Mr. Staiin and learn the weaknesses there must be in this system."

The villain of the piece is a rodent-faced American journalist who accompanies Mr. Perkins, always sneering at Russian accomplishments. He finally is disowned by his millionaire patron, who tells him:

"The only weakness I've found in the Soviet system is that it doesn't know its own strength."

The audience was much amused at the supposedly American traits attributed to Mr. Perkins. When a charming girl guide asks Mr. Perkins whether he would like to see "Anna Karenina" his reply, "I haven't time for women," brought howls of laughter from the spectators, most of whom had seen that play here recently.

The audience was equally appreciative when a captured German parachutist slurs President Roosevelt in Mr. Perkins' presence and is promptly knocked down by a handsome Russian who says:

"You can't do that in front of our Allies."

G. I.'s in Reich Welcome Plan To Enlarge U. S. War Output

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE NINTH ARMY, in Germany, Dec. 15—Abandonment of even limited plans for conversion of United States industry to nonmilitary production, and decision to extend existing war plants instead, is just about the most welcome news that has filtered forward to front-line troops here for some time. For to them the war picture hasn't looked the way it seems to have appeared to many people back in the United States and Britain.

To the troops actually at grips with the Germans, prophecies about war probably ending this year or soon thereafter have appeared a potentially dangerous result of wishful thinking. They have been too grimly busy themselves to indulge much in this.

Troop Morale High

They have been more conscious of factors suggesting quite opposite conclusions—factors such as shell shortage, automobile-tire shortage, steady increase of an already great German resistance power in the field, bad weather conditions presenting far greater difficulties to the attackers than to the defenders, effects of these conditions on men who have to endure them in cold, saturated foxholes and the impracticability of anything but sporadic air support in winter months.

In the doughboys' view, these haven't added up into an indication of a quick victory—quite the contrary. This doesn't mean their morale is declining—far from it. But it does mean they see before them the type of job calling for sustained effort that can be successful only if matched by a corresponding effort on the production front. Nothing exasperates troops on the front lines more than to hear on the radio or read in newspapers which reach them that now is the time to prepare for peace.

They have the most urgent reasons of all for wanting to believe that. But what experience—often bitter—has taught them to believe since they began to fight their way into Germany is that now is the time for the people on whose productivity they are dependent to throw a greater effort into the war than ever before. They see a disagreeable prospect ahead if this is not done and consider it is wiser to believe the hardest part of the struggle is beginning, not ending, now that the Germans have the stimulus of defending their own soil.

Differs From Theories

This may not fit in with popular theories. But men at the front—and by that I mean all ranks, from commanders of units in action to the G. I.'s themselves—have some claim to know what they are up against.

Further back it may be assumed the Germans are bound to crack soon. But men on the battle field see no particular signs to support this view. They see a foe they can vanquish in time—but a foe fighting with undiminished skill and stubbornness, which is using passage of time to improve ground and air defenses.

Speed, therefore, is needed. But it is clear speed can't wisely be bought at the expense of thorough preparation involving building up of reserve resources of all kinds in view of the task ahead. We have seen what happens when this is not taken into account.

The tempo of the Allied winter offensive hasn't been as fast as generally anticipated. Viewed as fighting in the opening stages of a long and bitter struggle, a splendid job has been and is being done as fast as could reasonably be expected when all factors are taken into consideration.

Nelson to Report On China Mission

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 15

Donald M. Nelson has returned to Washington from a second mission to China.

The White House said today he would report to President Roosevelt as soon as possible but would have nothing to say about his trip before seeing the Chief Executive.

The former War Production Board Chairman, who became a personal assistant to the President with the equivalent of Cabinet rank, has been in China attempting to stimulate greater war production there. He flew back by way of Australia.

Helicopter Line for 17 N. E. Cities Sought

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Application of Skyways, Inc., of Providence, R. I., for license to operate a fleet of eight-passenger helicopters on "feeder routes" in and out of Boston was heard today before Special Examiner Barron Fredricks of the Civil Aeronautics Board in the State Public Works Building in Boston. The routes would include helicopter service between downtown Boston and Logan International Airport, it was learned.

The morning session was highlighted by considerable inquiry into the identity of the financial backers of the proposed service; and J. Burleigh Cheney, President of Skyways, testified that there would be no public offering of Skyways stock but that any offered stock would be circulated among a group of "close friends."

Public counsel for C. A. B. Philip Schleit, and his co-counsel Albert Grissard, queried Mr. Cheney closely on the identity of these "friends," but at length Mr. Schleit stated, "I don't see how we can ascertain the financial ability of this applicant by the testimony that has been given."

Clarence L. Peterson, counsel for Skyways, said he considered the financial backing contained in the company's statement as sufficient for the present, and he, too, reiterated that a public offering of the stock was not contemplated. The closed group of backers he said was "not committed" and would comprise the only persons to be solicited.

The special examiner ruled that he would not require the applicant to supply public counsel with a list of backers or stock ownership. Public counsel took objection to the examiner's ruling as the session recessed.

Skyways, according to Mr. Cheney, will offer two distinct types of short-haul services: point-to-point between centers of metropolitan and industrial areas, and between airports and adjacent metropolitan centers. In the main the company's operations will be based at Providence and Hartford, Conn.

A feeder route will serve Boston from Providence and also Logan International Airport at East Boston, and in the reverse direction.

Mr. Cheney further disclosed that his company plans to use a fleet of five eight-passenger helicopters. The craft will carry seven passengers and a pilot. He added that Bell Aircraft Corporation, of Buffalo, N. Y., has a prototype helicopter under construction which will be driven by two engines, even though the exhibit showed it to have a single set of rotors.

His proposed aerial service, Mr. Cheney said, would link downtown Boston with Logan Airport by helicopter. The landing area in downtown Boston was not disclosed, however.

Be a real Christmas angel!
Gift her with luxurious

SLATTERY NATURAL WILD MINK SCARFS

in sumptuous 3 to 5 skin arrangements

35.* per skin

Watch her eyes sparkle when she opens your package on Christmas morning and sees the SLATTERY Mink Scarfs she's been wanting for years! Watch her face glow as she caresses the silken-soft, gloriously cascading skins . . . with the Slattery heritage of quality she'll wear with loving pride from Christmas to Christmas! Fur Salon, 5th Floor.

*plus 20% federal tax

Slattery's

'Boston Contest' Begins Correlation For Master Plan

The first chapter of the "Boston Contest" closed last night at a dinner of the brokers division of the Boston Real Estate Exchange given to the Harvard University team of first-prize winners. The second chapter opened today with the launching of a new enterprise to correlate all the ideas of 90 contestants into a single, master plan of metropolitan Boston development.

At the dinner last night, William Roger Greeley, chairman of the contest, denied that the Contest Committee was a group of "ravening wolves" in sheep's clothing" trying to help Boston to devour its suburbs. He said the only intent of the contest was to consolidate services, in the interest of efficiency and economy throughout Greater Boston.

Carl J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard University, and captain of the winning team, pointed out that every member of his team was a suburbanite, most of them working in Cambridge. He said he would be one of the first to oppose any effort by the City of Boston to dominate his home town of Concord.

Mr. Greeley pointed out that a committee would begin today to consolidate all plans submitted to the contest into an over-all program for possible legislative action.

Cambridge Red Cross

Winthrop H. Churchill, Boston investment counsellor, has been appointed to serve as Chairman of the Cambridge Red Cross War Fund for 1945, as a result of action taken at a meeting of the Board.

Scene of Joyful Carols

By a Staff Photographer

20-Foot Tree in Boston Post Office Lobby

Central feature in the Boston Post Office's corridors, gaily decorated for the holiday season, is this large Christmas tree, hung with colored lights. Admiring it before opening the annual Christmas caroling programs are, left, John W. Grady, Director of Public Relations of the Boston Post Office, and, right, Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. Near the tree, visitors to the Post Office this noon joined with a choir to sing Christmas carols in the first of the daily noon programs planned for the next several days.

'Shoe Horns for Only $50 Each And, My, Compacts for $450!'

Continued from Page 1

visualize such a sensible rayon handbag with a "paniest" handle?

Not to forget dear old Dad. He always needs neckties. And, if you are looking for something a bit exclusive, how about a few of the one-of-a-kinds, at $25 and up? They'd positively scorn at soup stains.

Grandma might like something in name combs. They come in a variety of styles and shapes, name-engraved, at only $21.60 a pair.

For a teen-age daughter? Well, what could be snazzier than a mink lapel flower at $28. Perhaps not the best quality mink, but what would you expect in a flower?

Not to Forget Son

And for that growing son? Since he occasionally has access to the family car and the "A" coupons, what more appropriate gift than a gold car key at $42?—plus Government tax, of course. And, there are golden door keys, too, at about the same figure—just the things for that $95 key chain.

These are but a few of the things which are obtainable this year—or, at least, they were until hundreds of overall and slack-clad war workers started doing their Christmas shopping. They've been stripping the stores down to the bare shelves and counters, retailers say.

This soaring tempo in retail sales in indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's index of department store purchases, which climbed from 183 in September to 194 in October, and to 206 in November. These index figures compare with 162, 173, and 181 for the corresponding months a year ago.

Meantime, if you're really looking for ways to spend money, how about a couple of extra War Bonds.

Curley and Others Sued for $18,000 By Construction Firm

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts and four others were named defendants yesterday in a suit filed by a New York construction firm to recover funds assertedly paid on a promise of aid in securing certain contracts.

The Key West Construction Company of New York sued in U. S. District Court for slightly more than $18,000, part of which it claims to have paid with the understanding that Engineers Group, Inc., would obtain construction contracts for the firm.

Another part of the $18,000, the company asserted, represented money spent by the firm at the suggestion of Engineers Group, Inc.

Mr. Curley was indicted last January by a Federal grand jury along with six other officers and employees of Engineers Group, Inc., on charges of violating the mail fraud statute in connection with operation of an alleged government war contract brokerage business.

Mr. Curley was named as a former official of Engineers Group, Inc.

The mail fraud case is still pending.

Besides Mr. Curley, defendants named in the Key West Construction Company suit are James Fuller, now serving a five-year Federal term on conviction of sending fraudulent securities through the mails; Marshall J. Fitzgerald of Chicago and Washington, both named with Mr. Curley in the January indictment; Everett R. Hurt of Washington, and Robert M. Thach of Washington.

$500,000 Less Taxes Expected From Cigarettes

A $500,000 decrease in the revenue yield from the Massachusetts cigarette tax in 1944 as compared with collections of 1943 is expected by the State Department of Corporations and Taxation as the result of the sharp drop in cigarette sales due to the shortage.

The sharpest monthly decrease thus far this year was experienced in October when $669,540 was collected, compared with $797,013 in October, 1943.

Lila's

Christmas Suggestions

With Gifts That Say Merry Christmas

—Free Gift Wrapping—

Also a wide selection of lavishly styled lingerie, accessories and hosiery for your holiday gift list.

Lila Dress Shoppe
177 Mass. Ave.
BOSTON
Open Evenings to 10 o'Clock

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity—Increasing cloudiness tonight. Not so cold as last night, with lowest temperature about 32. Saturday considerable cloudiness with a little very light snow during the forenoon. Somewhat colder again by late Saturday and Saturday night. Increasing winds becoming 20 to 30 miles per hour late tonight and Saturday.

Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island—Increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight, followed by light snow toward morning, ending Saturday afternoon. Little change in temperature Saturday. Increasing winds tonight, becoming fresh late tonight and fresh to strong on Saturady.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings are displayed for increasing west to southwest winds becoming 25 to 35 miles per hour late this afternoon and tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:18 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Saturday, 12:26 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.

Three Chinese Arraigned

Federal investigation of a narcotics ring and the taking into custody of three prominent Chinese at Boston were disclosed with arraignment of the men before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the United States District Court yesterday.

Change Urged By Bushnell In Naming Judges

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, now hard at work on his final report to the Legislature, is expected to recommend an end to the political appointment of judges in Massachusetts when the report is filed early next month.

Details of the Attorney General's proposal are not yet known, but it is believed in some quarters that he will recommend a plan similar to that adopted by the voters of Missouri in 1940.

Under the Missouri plan appointments to the bench are made by the Governor from a panel of candidates submitted by judicial commissions composed of lawyers and laymen. Lawyer members of the Commissions are selected by vote of members of the bar while the Governor appoints the lay members. Commissions are set up for each judicial circuit.

Commission Make-Up

For example, the Commission for Supreme and Appellate Court nominations is made up of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and one lawyer and one layman from each of the three Appellate Court Districts.

The Missouri plan also abolishes life tenure for judges making their continuation on the bench at the end of terms which range from six to 12 years dependent upon approval by the electorate.

Following his original appointment, a Missouri Judge holds office until the Dec. 31, following the first general election, which occurs more than 12 months after his appointment. If he desires to remain on the bench he must file as a candidate in the election. He has no opponent and his name appears on a separate judicial ballot, without a party designation, on which will be the question: "Shall Judge Blank be retained in office?" If the majority votes no or the judge does not stand for election, the Governor appoints a successor.

The proposal to change the present method of appointing judges in Massachusetts, which sometimes results in the naming of political creditors rather than capable jurists, is expected to highlight the final report from the Attorney General.

Criticism Made

Mr. Bushnell has openly criticized "political appointments" to the Massachusetts bench. His inability to make indictments against former Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timility stick in the so-called Boston police case is a partial basis for his criticism of the judicial appointment system.

The Attorney General said at a Lincoln Day dinner in Haverhill last year: "The judges are appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Executive Council. We are told that it is nobody's business to make suggestions as to such appointments, and none of our concern who is considered or who is advocated for important judicial appointments. Yet the whole administration of justice can be broken down by the appointment of politicians to life positions on the bench.

"The mere placing of the sceptre of a governor, Republican or Democrat, on the shoulders of a man does not make that man a good judge. Some of the best judges in the State have been appointed by governors of both parties.

"It is high time that all considerations involved in such important appointments are completely exposed to the public at large. The harm is done through the hush, hush, nobody's business attitude which keep the facts away from the public which is supposed to be served."

John Bond

Key of Chemists Frees N. E. Riches

Continued from Page 1

explained, "New England is finding that it has its own mineral resources for the production of raw materials. Only a few months ago, we found also that lignin is practical for making an unusually high grade of fertilizer."

In the fight to brace forestry products against the pending blow of new materials crashing the building field, the research experts have found that wood can be made chemically termite-proof, waterproof and as structurally hard as steel. Treated with thermo-plastic resins, the characteristics of wood can be completely changed and thus be applied to new purposes.

Soft woods are being made hard, hard woods are being made harder, and fire-resistant woods are being made fireproof. All in all, "a new era of prosperity lies ahead for New England forests," concluded Director Aries.

Rev. Dr. S. C. Hughes

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 15—The Rev. Dr. Stanley Carnaghan Hughes, who passed on yesterday, served as Rector of Trinity Church here for 37 years and was active in Newport civic and welfare circles.

An Ohioan, he was graduated from Princeton and was ordained in the Presbyterian Church in 1889. The Rev. Dr. Hughes became an Episcopal clergyman in 1904. He came to Trinity Church in 1906 as curate, and was appointed Rector the following year. He retired in 1941.

An active historian, the Rev. Dr. Hughes was a director of the Redwood Library, and Newport Historical Society. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and Sons of the Revolution. He was also active in the Seamen's Institute.

Harsch to Speak

Joseph C. Harsch, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and radio commentator for Columbia Broadcasting System, will be the guest speaker of the Winchester League of Women Voters next Saturday evening, Dec. 16.

The talk will be given at the Wyman School on Church Street, Winchester, at 8:15 p. m., and tickets are being sold to the public.

Vast Chorus of All-Lexington To Be Heard in 'The Messiah'

This is the season when the rich themes of Handel's "The Messiah" are being sung by choirs and choral clubs throughout the land, so the mere fact that one more group is doing it is not in itself news. But the performance of the oratorio in Lexington by more than 100 voices, with an orchestra of 20 Boston Symphony men and four distinguished soloists, tonight has special interest, for it is in a sense a community project.

The chorus is made up simply of all the citizens in the town who were interested to join. No one was asked to try out before being accepted. A desire to sing was all the admission exacted. There are grandmothers, grandfathers, young people, business folk and homekeepers.

Pronounced "Fine"

The singers have hurried with the dishes to get to rehearsals, have come after a day at offices in Boston, or straight from late hours on a defense job. Some of them are members of the choirs of the several churches in the town; a few have sung "The Messiah" with the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston or elsewhere or done a spot of other singing; but most of them are just people who like music.

The result of this merging is said to be "easy to listen to"—was indeed declared to be "fine" by that noted encourager of community singing, Dr. Archibald Davison of Harvard, who listened in at one of the final rehearsals.

The Lexington Choral Society, itself a community organization, has gathered these townsfolk together, and is managing the concert, with Miss Elinor Perry as President. Said to be one of the few community musical organizations of this sort which have carried on continuously since the early days of the depression when almost every New England town formed choral groups, this Society has however not sponsored before so large an undertaking as this.

One of Series

Two musicians of Lexington have trained the group, both in defense jobs during the day, often working right up to rehearsal time. Chester Cook, former head of the public school music and long active in promoting musical events in the town, conducts the first half, and Wilmer Bartholomew, organist and choir leader at the Hancock Congregational Church, the latter half. Rolland Tapley of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is concert-master.

The concert is given as a number in the series of Cary Lectures Lexington has each winter season in Cary Memorial Hall. These events, provided for by a memorial fund, bring to Lexington distinguished speakers, quartets, and illustrated travel talks, and are free to citizens of the town. It is due to the presence of this fund that the Lexington Choral Society could make its community production of "The Messiah" a performance distinguished by the addition of members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and widely known soloists.

The soloists are Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano; Mabel Pearson, contralto; Wesley Copplestone, tenor; and Walter Kidder, bass. Miss Ehrhart has appeared in several Jordan Hall recitals, has sung with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and with the Handel and Haydn Society. Miss Pearson has sung widely throughout New England and on the radio. Mr. Copplestone is a member of the faculty of the Boston Conservatory and has sung at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Walter Kidder, perhaps best known of all, has specialized in the oratorio field, has been bass soloist in 14 performances of the Handel and Haydn Society and also sung with the Boston Symphony, and has been a soloist for 25 years at the Eliot Church in Newton, where Mr. Copplestone and Miss Ehrhart also are soloists.

BUY AN EXTRA WAR BOND
Sacrifice? Can anything we do match the sacrifice of our fighting men?

FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

ALMOST ANYBODY can make light and tender corn muffins with Flakorn because here are all the dry ingredients ready blended, and they're *precision-mixed* to assure delicious results at every baking.

And here's the easy and sure way to make delicious pie crusts—

FLAKO PIE CRUST

DON'T FORGET—AN EXTRA BOND!

RED CAP CLEANER
WIND-O-WASH
One of the oldest—Still the best

It's a wow of an ALL PURPOSE CLEANER
AT YOUR GROCER'S
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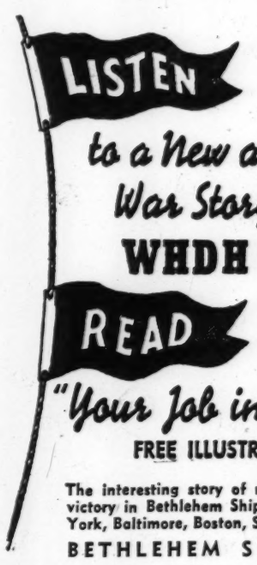
The finest rich milk from the Lakes Region of Wisconsin only richer than cows' milk because 50% of the water has been removed.

3 14½ oz CANS 27c



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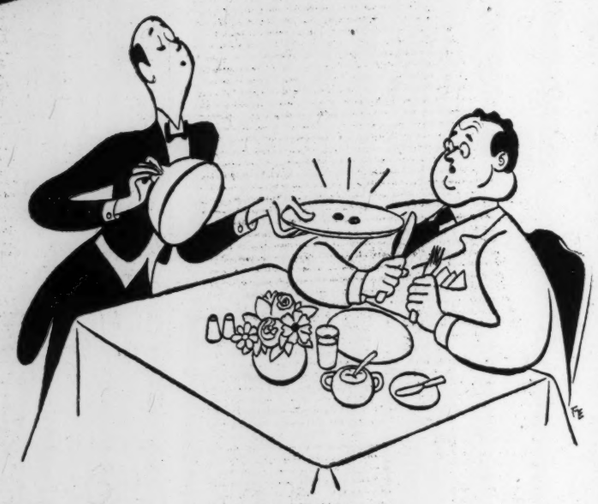


Will capsules replace ham and eggs?

How would you like a pill for breakfast?

Or sit down to a juicy roast beef dinner with rich brown gravy — in capsule form? Scientists say it could be a postwar reality.

In our business, some mighty drastic changes are going on, too. Plastics and other materials are going to make present signs as outdated as yesterday's newspaper.

Right now, we're up to our ears in war work. But out of this war work have come some revolutionary ideas for tomorrow. So if you're going to need signs, see us now to establish your priority when materials again get plentiful. Just call End. 6400.

In the meanwhile, keep your present signs in good repair. You can't get new ones until the war is won.

The Donnelly Way ...for signs that pay

Donnelly Adv.
ELECTRIC SIGN AND MANUFACTURING DIVISION

Farmers Plan Abundance; Women Stress World Unity

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 — Enlisting in what it calls "the good new fight for full employment and national prosperity" after the war, the American Farm Bureau Federation, spokesman for 800,000 farm families, drafted a many-sided postwar program for agriculture at its annual convention which closed here yesterday.

Its plans recognize the benefits of production for abundance and recommend a number of specific measures to this end, but they also call for a degree of crop control.

Resolutions reaffirm support of the Agricultural Adjustment Act program with its crop-control machinery, and indorse import quotas wherever necessary to safeguard domestic agricultural programs. Mandatory commodity loans for basic commodities were approved as a price stabilization measure. Always the memory of the severe agricultural slump which resulted from production in excess of demand following World War I remains with people who went through the experience. The resolution statement on surpluses hints of this.

Economy of Abundance

"Farmers want an economy of abundance and they stand ready to join with industry and labor to achieve such abundance through price policies and wage policies which are geared to a maximum level of consumption," the statement declares, but adds: "Whenever surpluses reach unmanageable proportions, it is imperative that farmers have the necessary machinery to control these surpluses and to adjust supplies to total demands of markets, so as to prevent such surpluses from wrecking farm prices and destroying farm purchasing power."

The Farm Bureau by no means pins all its hope for solution of the surplus problem on crop reduction, however. Its program calls for measures to develop international trade by a variety of means, including lowering of trade barriers among nations, United States participation in international action on monetary matters and credit policies, expansion of the reciprocal trade agreement program, improved international commodity agreements, and helping other nations develop technically and giving them access to raw materials needed for peacetime industry.

Full Production

On the home front, the Farm Bureau finds other means for expanding markets. One is to encourage industry to keep up full production after the war. The A. F. B. F. went far in this direction when its members, after some discussion, voted to favor the repeal of the excess profits tax for corporations at the termination of what it termed "excessive wartime earnings."

When George Wilson of the California Farm Bureau argued against this resolution, Earl C. Smith, Resolutions Committee Chairman, spoke for its passage, explaining that it was the result of extended conferences on the part of tax experts on the staffs of state farm bureaus and the national organization. It passed with a large majority.

Indorse Peace Plans

The Farm Bureau, like the National Grange at its recent convention, subscribed heartily to plans for world government, indorsing the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, including that of inforcing decisions of the Security Council by military force if necessary, and the Bretton Woods plans. It voted against compulsory military training for American youth in peacetime.

As for the returning veteran, the Farm Bureau recognized his right to job opportunities but pointed out that only a certain number of them exist in farming. More are to be found in services to rural communities and still more in industry. The A. F. B. F. went on record as accepting responsibility "to work for that sort of national economy which makes expansion probable," and thus provides jobs.

Most controversial of all resolutions appeared to be one on social security for farmers. Finally approved was one calling for "coverage of farm labor by old-age and survivors insurance under the Social Security Act when, in the judgment of our board of directors, a practical plan for extending such coverage has been developed."

CHICAGO, Dec. 15—When roll was called it sounded like a national political convention, but it wasn't. It was the 10th annual convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and there were "delegates" from every State in the Union—women from every sort of farm.

They represented wheat farming, cotton growing, dairying, Colorado ranches, the broad acres of Texas and the Dakotas, snug New England farms, and Deep South plantations.

The women stressed world citizenship. They saw themselves as citizens of the world; declared there must be more interchange of commodities between nations to preserve peace. They discussed international trade and recognized the part it plays in their farmhouse kitchens and living rooms. They saw a need for better rural schools, and for Federal aid to bring this about, but asked there be no Federal control.

Talk of G. I. Jill

They talked of the need for better understanding between city and farm folks, to the end that there may be a higher standard of living for all. And the women talked of "G. I. Jill"—what sort of a home she will expect to find when she doffs her armed service uniform, and how the mothers at home must be prepared to meet and understand Jill's new viewpoints.

Resolutions declaring their stand were preceded by lively discussions at an open forum meeting on the question: "The Farm Woman a World Citizen."

Perhaps the biggest spark at the forum was produced on the subject of world trade and farm prices. Farm women, it was said, discuss these subjects with their men folk. Together they consider the relation of world trade to their homes.

More Study Needed

While agreeing that more study is needed "to get all the answers," the women said full employment of 60,000,000 people in times of peace as well as during war was one answer. Then, they said, farm surpluses will disappear.

So that all the world can be well fed, and peace maintained, there must be a greater exchange of the world's goods, even if that means importation of more agricultural products by the United States, forum discussions brought out.

"There's a saying," said a speaker from the floor, "that 'if goods and services do not cross the boundaries of countries, soldiers will.' I would be willing to take a little lower price for the work we do and the hogs we have to sell, rather than to have this (war) happen again."

One World

In 1934, it was pointed out, farm women on the continents of Europe and Asia were starving while this country was destroying pigs and wheat. This, said the women, must never happen again. "No one can act alone now, because we are citizens of the world."

"There cannot be security in the home," another forum speaker declared, "if there is class strife, racial hatreds, or hunger, in this or other lands. Homes are the keystone in our arch of civilization."

Declaring that the future world depends upon the high ideals of Christian homes, a resolution asked that in the period of readjustment after the war, everything be done to "preserve and protect the inherent values of the home and family"—that parents realize juvenile delinquency is not a separate and distinct problem, but a result of adult delinquency, and that farm women help young people by developing practical and effective ways of befriending and counseling them.

Resolutions Outlined

In other resolutions the farm women recommended the following:

The Church: That religious forces work together "for the rebuilding of faith in God as the reconstruction."

Farm women were urged to accept the challenge and to maintain and strengthen the rural church.

Education: Reasonable Federal grants-in-aid to supplement state funds for rural schools, but dispensed by state boards with rural representation and "entirely independent of Federal jurisdiction."

At present many rural children have inadequate school facilities, it was said; in many instances, shortened or interrupted school terms; insufficient transportation.

Libraries: More rural libraries, and more use of facilities already available.

Health: Full co-operation with established units. If Federal assistance is needed, it was said, "it should be limited to financial grants, without Federal control, to the States on the basis of need with local and state governments responsible for performing this function."

Nutrition: A national nutrition program to promote personal well-being and to raise income by expanding consumption and preventing food surpluses.

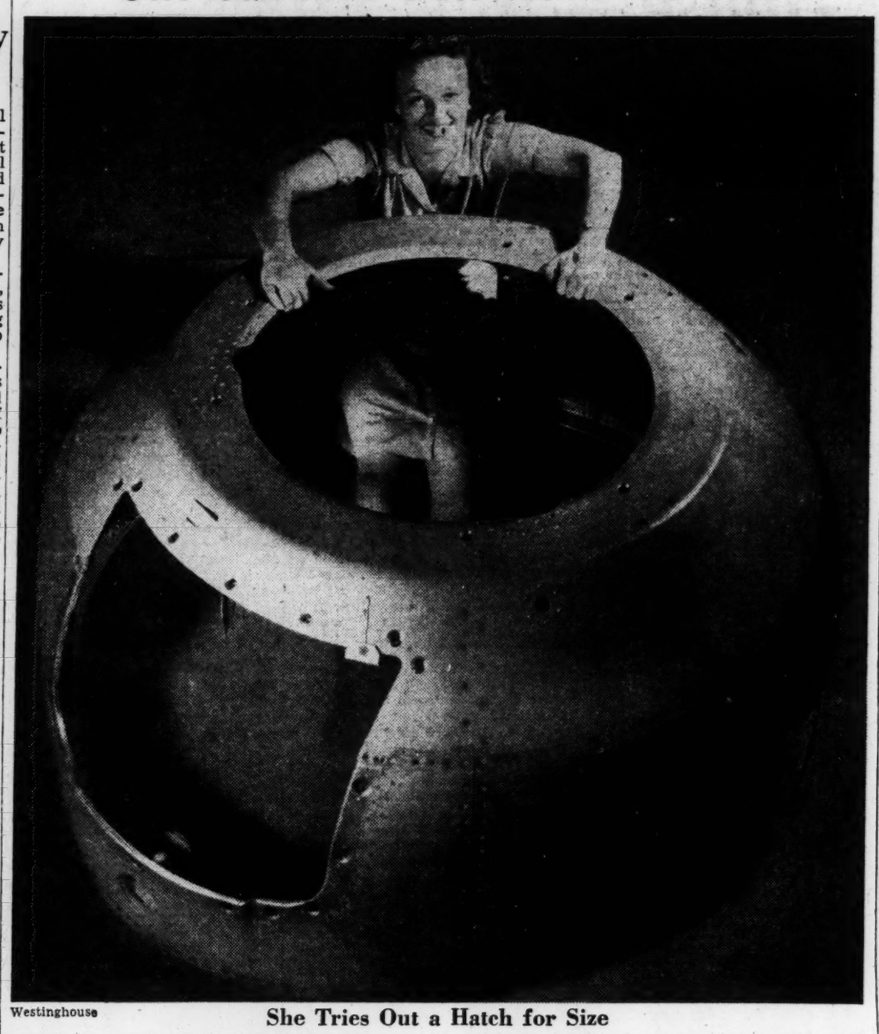
Safety Program

Safety: Co-operation with National Safety Council in distributing information about safety.

Compulsory military training, as such, was disapproved for peacetime. Instead, it was asked that there be a broad physical fitness program in all high schools. Compulsory military training, the women felt, "leads to regimentation, a militaristic point of view and future wars."

Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagly, of Maryland, was elected President for the coming two years; and Mrs. Raymond Sayre, of Iowa, Vice-President.

One Can't Be Oversize to Do This



Westinghouse

She Tries Out a Hatch for Size

If the pert little riveter, Katherine Warga of Mansfield, Ohio, can get safely into and out of the access door on the new type of engine mount for the new Douglas A-26 twin-engine attack bomber, so can a mechanic to repair the engine. A reduction in time for engine changes of from 18 hours to 4 is achieved by the new mounts, which are being turned out in increasing numbers by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company at Mansfield.

State Department Nominations Sent to Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Senate, a little bewildered by the seesawing antics of its Foreign Relations Committee, had a chance for itself today to consider six new State Department appointments.

The seesawing was largely over poet-librarian Archibald MacLeish, who was rejected twice by the Committee and then squeaked through by an 11-10 vote indorsing him for Assistant Secretary of State.

Headed by Joseph C. Grew, named for Undersecretary of State, the six nominations by President Roosevelt went on the calendar with Committee approval. Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas hoped for speedy action, but he said he had learned to expect almost anything.

There remained the possibility the Senate would insist on taking up first the President's nominations of former Gov. Robert Hurley of Connecticut and Lieut. Col. Edward Heller to the Surplus War Property Board. Or it might busy itself with other affairs.

Proxy Vote Breaks Tie

Five nominees for Assistant Secretary of State got on the Committee's approved list in addition to Mr. Grew. But only a belated telephoned proxy from Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York put Mr. MacLeish in the select company.

Along with Mr. Grew, Gen. Julius Holmes proved the most popular of the six nominees, each with a 15-4 Committee vote of confidence. James C. Dunn won 13-5 approval, Nelson Rockefeller 12-7, and W. L. Clayton 11-7.

Mr. MacLeish, a friend of the President who has served as Librarian of Congress for several years, first was turned down by a 12-8 vote when an unusual combination of Republicans and New Dealers opposed him. Then Senators Claude Pepper (D) of Florida and James E. Murray (D) of Montana changed their votes, but Mr. MacLeish ran afoul of a 10-10 tie. That also meant an adverse report. The Committee, however, kept the role open for absentee Senators Wagner and Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota.

Senator Wagner came through with a proxy favorable to Mr. MacLeish early in the evening. Senator Nye, expected to oppose the appointment as had other Committee Republicans, was not reached. Tiring of waiting, Senator Connally filed his official report, a couple of hours before the midnight deadline. He explained he would tell the Senate about it if Senator Nye's vote was received later.

Combine Attempted

Senators Pepper, Murray, Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, and Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin were operating in a tight combine attempting to send all of the appointments back to the President. They lost such a move in the Committee yesterday, planned to renew it in some form or other in the Senate.

Senator Pepper explained the group had no quarrel with Mr. MacLeish and thought him "the best of the lot." The Florida Senator said he did not believe the six appointments as a whole represented economic and political viewpoints the country wanted the State Department to have in dealing with foreign nations.

The Pepper-Murray-Guffey-La Follette drive seemed aimed primarily at Mr. Clayton, millionaire cotton broker named to head the Foreign Economic Division of the Department. There were some objections also to Mr. Dunn and to Mr. Holmes.

Senator La Follette said he had not heard of any move to talk the nominations into a recess which would void them. With Christmas coming on, a filibuster might be effective in stopping Senate action.

Ten Million Carats at War

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—The nation's diamond-studded weapons—indispensable cutting tools that make precision devices—are in the war effort to the extent of 10,000,000 carats, it was estimated yesterday by Dorus van Itallie, president of a diamond tool manufacturing firm.

"DEBUT EXHIBITION"
F. JULIA BACH
December 5-16, 1944
GRAND CENTRAL ART GALLERIES, Inc.
BRANCH GALLERIES
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RONEY PLAZA
MIAMI BEACH ★ FLORIDA

JAMES J. CARROLL, MANAGING DIRECTOR

New Military Ratings Filled By Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed a bill today creating the ranks of Fleet Admiral of the Navy and General of the Army. He then nominated three Admirals and four Generals for the new ratings.

To be Admirals of the Fleet, the first in history, the President nominated William D. Leahy, his personal Chief of Staff; Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, and Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet and of Pacific Ocean Areas.

To be Generals of the Army, Mr. Roosevelt named George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Douglas MacArthur, Commander in the southwest Pacific; Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief in western Europe; and H. H. Arnold, Commanding the Army Air Forces.

John J. Pershing holds the unique rank of General of the Armies of the United States.

Under the bill passed by Congress, Mr. Roosevelt still may name one more Fleet Admiral.

The newly-created ranks carry with them authority for their holders to wear five stars, and are equal to the ranks held by top British military leaders.

By providing specifically that the new titles shall not change Pershing's rank as "General of the Armies of the United States," the measure thus gives him the right to wear six stars. By choice, however, he has never worn more than four.

Base pay for the new five-star commanders remains unchanged at $8,000 a year, but personal money allowances are hiked from $2,200 to $5,000.

Last American naval officer to hold a rank above that of full Admiral was George Dewey, upon whom Congress in 1899 conferred the special title of "Admiral of the Navy," after his victory in Manila Bay.

Miss Thompson Quits Freedom House Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist, made public her resignation as President of Freedom House today, but there was no indication that her action had any connection with a dispute several months ago with Rex Stout, a director of Freedom House, over peace terms for Germany, which was subsequently patched up, with both disputants remaining at their posts.

Miss Thompson's resignation was acknowledged by George Field, Executive Secretary of the organization, who said that new officers would be elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors next month and that he hoped "in time she will join us in our work."

Mr. Field said Miss Thompson did not give a reason for her action. Her term was scheduled to run through this month.

Navy Gyro Inspector Feted for Long Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 15—Over 40 years of service in the Navy is the record of Walter G. Dey, principal inspector of naval matériel stationed at the Sperry Gyroscope Company here.

Starting as an Electrician 2/c assigned to the Cruiser Raleigh in 1903, Mr. Dey completed four "hitches." During one of them he became a member of the original group of three men who came here to study the gyro compass. He served during World War I aboard the battleship Pennsylvania and in 1919 accepted an honorable discharge to become gyro compass inspector for the Navy, a civil service position. Mr. Dey has continued in this capacity until the present time.

Device Speeds Air Engine Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 15—An airplane engine mount which sharply reduces the amount of time required for changing motors is now under production here for the Army Air Force at the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company plant.

Designed by Douglas Aircraft Company for its new attack bomber, the A-26 "Invader," the mount cuts from 18 to four hours the time required for making an engine change. It weighs 100 pounds and carries the 3,000 pounds of the 2,000-horsepower aircraft engine.

The new unit fits into the nacelle section on the wing of the A-26. It is attached to the motor and wing at only six points, six on the nacelle ring at the rear for the wing and six on the aluminum forward ring for the engine.

Production of the mount is a genuine precision job, calling for extremely close tolerances which are measured by special gauges designed by the Douglas firm. Since manufacture of the mount has begun, Westinghouse has quadruled production through the development of time-saving methods.

Charles Hughes, Jr., Heads Willkie Memorial Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., has been named to head the Willkie Memorial Fund, it was announced by the Board of Directors of Freedom House Dec. 12. Mr. Hughes, prominent New York lawyer, is chairman of the War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York and of the Mayor's Committee on Unity.

The Freedom House Board also announced the appointment of Harry Scherman as Vice-President of the Fund; Mrs. Ward Cheney, Secretary; Herbert Bayard Swope, Treasurer, and George Field, Executive Secretary. These, with Herbert Agar, David Dubinsky, Marshall Field, Spyros P. Skouras and Walter White, whose appointments had been previously announced, complete the organization of the Building Fund Committee.

N. E. Worker Placement Largest in Bay State

More workers were placed in jobs in Massachusetts during October by the United States Employment Service than in any other New England State, Arthur C. Gernes, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, reported here recently.

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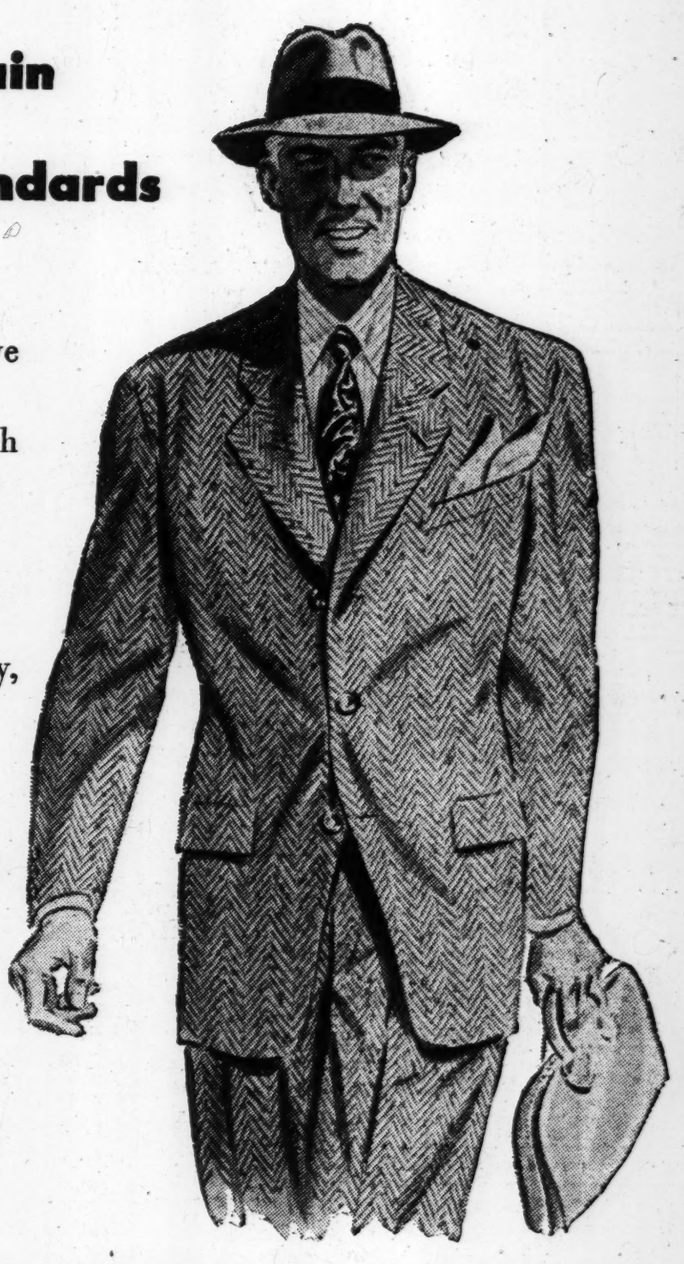
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'Glad to See You' at Opera House — New Films — Stradivarius Quartet

Jane Withers Heads Cast Of New Musical Comedy

By Edwin F. Melvin

Although David Wolper's new musical comedy, "Glad to See You," has already played a preliminary engagement in Philadelphia, there were one or two discrepancies between the printed program and the activities on the stage at the Opera House last evening which seemed to indicate that the production is still in a transitional state.

Among the assets can be counted some likable entertainers. Jane Withers of the movies, who is making her musical comedy debut, is one of them. She has a cheerful heartiness that is more effective on the stage than on the screen, and she has considerable ability at putting across a song. Eddie Foy, Jr., an old hand at such enterprises, is back again with a familiar bag of tricks and a good-natured manner that always helps to make them go. June Knight, the third of the stars in the cast, is as decorative as ever.

* * *

But the show as a whole seems to lack spontaneity, speed, and liveliness. It goes along smoothly enough but it is too placid to stir an audience to more than occasional indications of solid appreciation. There are handsome costumes, designed by Travis Banton. And some of Howard Bay's settings are striking in color and line. At present, however, the production numbers in which they appear, do not seem to be distributed through the evening to the best advantage. The first act runs too much to long stretches of dialogue which are not so funny as they should be. In the second act, most of the slender plot is tossed aside and songs and dances come in frequent succession. There is one conspicuous off-color scene in the last act and some rough lines scattered through the rest of the show.

Jule Styne's music at its best has an interesting quality that is helped by Buck Warnick's vocal arrangements. And Sammy Cahn, who is both the lyric writer and the director, has seen to it that all of the words are clearly enunciated. But not all of the tunes are of equal quality. There are some attractive dances arranged by Valerie Bettis, particularly one which she does herself. The dancing, however, is hardly abundant enough to lend distinction to the evening.

* * *

The plot is a tenuous affair about three entertainers who hope to go abroad to give shows for the soldiers, are rejected, but unexpectedly get their passports when they are mistaken for a stage magician and his two children. They do very little soldier-entertaining on their travels. They are more concerned with avoiding efforts of the magician's relatives abroad to revenge themselves on him. And their journeys provide opportunities for settings in the Azores, Scotland, Italy and Algiers.

The members of the supporting cast work hard to supply their share of the entertainment. Kenny Bowers joins in the song and dance as a much put-upon but always faithful suitor of the girl impersonated by Miss Withers. Sammy White changes disguises to suit the backgrounds as a detective on the heels of the magician, and contributes a specialty or two of his own. Joseph Macaulay keeps turning up as various relatives of the legerdemain artist. And the Whitney Sisters head a number of the dance arrangements. Gene Barry lends a pleasant but not very large voice to some of the songs.

Jan Smeterlin
Pianist at Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon.

Christian Science Program

For Saturday, December 16

12:00 noon — WNAC (1260kc) — Special transcribed program presented under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'Something for the Boys' And 'Lost in a Harem'

Twentieth Century-Fox has made a generally satisfactory Technicolor musical out of the Broadway show, "Something for the Boys," now at the Metropolitan. There are variations on the original to display the talents of Vivian Blaine as a night club singer, Phil Silvers as a resourceful sidewalk salesman, and Carmen Miranda as a new citizen from Brazil who works in a munitions plant as a carborundum polisher.

These three diverse persons turn out to be cousins who have inherited a run-down Southern plantation, which they turn into a residence club for wives to servicemen in a near-by camp. Romantic complications to keep the story going center about the night club singer and Rocky Fulton, army band leader, played by Michael O'Shea. Their arrival at a final understanding is postponed by the intrusion of a girl who had known him in civilian life but who is now interested in another army officer.

The story offers opportunities to put on a show for the soldiers, utilizing the talents of the army wives, who fall surprisingly well into their roles as musical comedy dancers. But this assemblage of talent is noted for its resourcefulness, being able to put on elaborate revue productions at short notice under adverse conditions. Miss Blaine shines in the entertainment, revealing an ability to do serious scenes, as well as song-and-dance numbers. Her singing indicates good training in voice control and freedom of expression.

Carmen Miranda appears to advantage in song numbers with Portuguese lyrics which utilize her abilities as a Brazilian entertainer, showing perhaps more than ever her command of rhythm and accent, and the swift pace of her accurately-timed style. Phil Silvers proves his resourcefulness as a comedian, often holding a scene by the exuberance of his fun-making.

Mr. O'Shea is ingratiating as the band leader, and even essays a song without disaster. In addition to the original Cole Porter music there are interpolated numbers for several of the principals. Perry Como shines among the secondary singers.

* * *

Abbott and Costello

Laughter at one of the early showings of "Lost in a Harem" indicates that Abbott and Costello would provide pleasure for their fans in this elaborate presentation of their clowning, now at the State and Orpheum. The comics are offered this time by M-G-M as members of an American vaudeville troupe stranded in a Near Eastern city. They cavort through a travestied Arabian Nights atmosphere, play cupid to the crown prince of a mythical kingdom ruled by his villainous uncle, portrayed with suitable menace by Douglas Dumbrille. There are long and rather tiresome stretches devoted to exemplification of the hypnotic power of two rings owned by the uncle. Lou Costello even appears in a scene wearing women's clothes.

Marilyn Maxwell, as a blonde member of the troupe, sings to good effect. The romantic lead is played by John Conte. There is an elaborate dance number, done to "Schéhérazade" music that gives a bit of distinction to the picture, and Jimmy Dorsey and his band provide modern dance music. The settings, uncommonly handsome, are very much like those used in M-G-M's "Kismet."

"Shadows in the Night," one of the Crime Doctor series, is the other feature. Once more Warner Baxter solves a murder mystery, and brings to justice a miscreant who is trying to obtain possession of a widow's fortune. Interest lies in incidental episodes involving masquerades, gas attacks, and sundry other baleful maneuvers that don't deceive the crime doctor for a minute. In addition to the exciting incidents, there is an element of relieving humor provided by the cynical dialogue. The cast includes Nina Foch, George Zucco, and Jeanne Bates.

It's Official Tonight

The new musical, "On the Town," which has already given two performances at the Colonial, will have its formal opening this evening to which the reviewers are invited. By that time it is expected that all of the kinks will be smoothed out.

Mozart Quartets Heard In Chamber Music Cycle

By Winthrop P. Tryon

While the town started off in a big way many years ago as a place where the best orchestral music could be heard, it has been a long time asserting itself in the small ensemble; but the performance of the Stradivarius Quartet (Messrs. Wolfinsohn, Hillyer, Lehner and d'Archambeau) in Jacob Sleeper Hall last night gave evidence of a balance coming about. The need for Bostonians sending out an international call to get some quartet playing of the first order is less obvious than it used to be.

Not that Mr. Wolfinsohn and his colleagues made any special effort to display their abilities. They are presenting a Mozart chamber music cycle this season, and their principal concern is with their material rather than with execution for its own sake, or even with interpretation of a particular kind. They are putting Mozart before their audiences in whatever character he happens to take, whether as writer of quartets in the strict meaning or as writer for three or four solo strings and some other instrument. But when something stands on the program that is for them in their straight organization, like the Mozart Quartet in D major, K. 499, last evening, they take care of matters in high style. They give no cause for explanation why the balance of tone is off, why the blend of sonorities is faulty, or why the intonation somewhere is insecure. With all their precision, too, they are interesting.

In brief, the glow is there which is the making of the tone art; and the public begins to feel the warmth of it, turning out in substantial numbers to hear the cycle. Taken into account on this occasion were a couple of oddities that no group of artists visiting the city in the ordinary concert routine would like to bother themselves with—the Quintet in C minor, K. 404, for two violins, two violas and violoncello, changed over by Mozart himself from a serenade for wind instruments, and the little Quartet, so-called, in D major, K. 285, for flute in association with violin, viola and violoncello.

The extra viola player taking part in the string quintet was A. Sprague Coolidge; and the flutist was Frances Snow Drinker. Naturally enough the violins, paired, and the violas, also paired, produced the effect of an abbreviated orchestra, the bass part a little insubstantial because represented by but a single violoncello. It was pleasant to realize the composer exercising his fancy in the combination; but listeners who are in the way of finding Mozart and his polite flourishes sometimes monotonous would have something to justify their complaint here. The piece in which the flute figures is strange for the manner in which the single wind instrument sets the trio of strings in subordination to itself and maintains its superiority right through. No help for it, the sound of a flute, even at its quietest, absorbs and covers that of an instrument of the violin family and becomes the prime element. It is an amusing effect, which the flutist in this case made captivating. Was a flute in Mozart's time, we may wonder, quite the same in color and power as the one of today?

Letter From Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Gracie Fields has launched her second picture at 20th Century-Fox, this one called "Molly, Bless Her," again with Monty Woolley.

The story began with an incident in the career of Marie Dressler, who during a particularly "broke" period, became a cook in a wealthy home. After that, it was discovered that a play developing a similar theme already existed in England, and this was bought and incorporated into the story.

The story as it now stands concerns a group of theatrical performers at a boarding house who become the domestic servants on a great English estate, largely at Miss Fields' instigation.

Miss Fields sang no songs in her first Hollywood picture, largely because the story was too simple and direct to permit it, but she will have six songs in the new film.

She has recently given to a London newspaper a list of reasons for her departure from England during the early part of the war. Among these she lists her Navy League tours of Canada for the British War Relief and her many appearances at soldier camps. She has entertained the boys in Africa and Sicily, and is here now, she says, only to fulfill radio and motion picture contracts to which she has long been committed. She leaves in June for an Australian tour, and has planned a lengthy tour of the entire British Commonwealth of Nations just as soon as traveling conditions permit.

Meantime, her villa at Capri was used as a rest home for American boys until it was recently abandoned because it had been partially demolished by a German mine. She continues to support the orphanage, "Peacehaven," for which she has been responsible for many years.

On Time at Symphony

Any late-comers at the Boston Symphony concerts this week will unavoidably be inconvenienced, because the opening number on the program, Mendelssohn's "Scotch" Symphony, lasting half an hour, is played without pause.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, December 17

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Glad to See You," by David Wolper. Starring Jane Withers, Eddie Foye, Jr., and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth — "Errand for Bernice," by Jacques Deval. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"The Hasty Heart," by John Patrick. Featuring Richard Baseheart, Anne Burr, John Lund. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"On the Town," new musical comedy. Featuring Sono Osato, Nancy Walker, Robert Chisholm, John Battles. Miss Comden and Mr. Green. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Dance Orchestras

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Marriage Is a Private Affair," Lana Turner, John Hodiak. 2:50, 6, 9:05. "Mlle. Fifi," Simone Simon, Kurt Kruger. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Fenway—"The Very Thought of You," Dennis Morgan, Faye Emerson. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "One Body Too Many," Jack Haley, Jean Parker. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial — "Bowery to Broadway," Maria Montez, Susanna Foster, Turhan Bey, Jack Oakie. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Murder in the Blue Room," Grace McDonald, Donald Cook. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 2:01, 5:27, 8:55.

Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Something for the Boys," Carmen Miranda, Michael O'Shea, Vivian Blaine. 11:18 a. m., 2:03, 4:38, 7:13, 9:48. "Thoroughbreds," Tom Neal, Roger Pryor. 10:08 a. m., 12:53, 3:38, 6:13, 8:48.

Modern—"Maisie Goes to Reno," Ann Sothern. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8. "Barbary Coast," Wallace Beery. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Orpheum—"Lost in a Harem," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. "Shadows in the Night," Warner Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:54.

Paramount—"The Very Thought of You," Dennis Morgan, Faye Emerson. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "One Body Too Many," Jack Haley, Jean Parker. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"San Diego I Love You," Jon Hall, Louise Allbritton. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:40, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:10.

Scollay—"Frenchman's Creek," Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9:10.

South Station Theater—"Our Annual Football Review," "Swim Ballet," cartoons and National and War News. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

State—"Lost in a Harem," Abbott and Costello. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "Shadows in the Night," Warner Baxter. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:50, 8:50.

Telepix—"Battle of Warsaw," "Harness Racers," "Songs of the Danube," "Touring the Vatican," "Baby Animals," "French Underground," "Unusual Occupations," "Bees," two-color cartoons. World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "The Master Race," George Courlouris, Stanley Ridges. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Reckless Age," Gloria Jean. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia — "Frenchman's Creek," Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 9:05, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:45, 9:10.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear In Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Felix Knight, tenor	"A Woman of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Ira Bates, organist
3:15	"Tena & Tim"	Christmas program	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Air Express"; music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"The Smoothies"; trio	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	Dr. Help Wanted	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	"Melody in the	Westbrook Van Voorhis	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	News service
4:15	Sky"; "Lullaby"	Lullabies; Air Express	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
4:30	"Interview Time"	Newscast	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Something for the Girls	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:45	"Follies": Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Music Roundup	News service
5:15	Evelyn Winters: sk	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Christmas Window': sk	Round-Up Time
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45	'Inside MGM: int.	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	News comment	Musical program	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	News; "Whose War?"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; "Parade"	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Ed Wynn's Happy Island	Perry Como Supper Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Frank Sinatra, songs
7:15	War Bond Drama	Orchestra; soloists	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasure Hunt; Dance or	News service
7:30	Friday on B'way;	"The Lone Ranger": dr	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: variety
7:45	soloist: orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": dr	"Frontline Headlines"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: variety
8:00	"Aldrich Family,"	Stars of the Future: so-	Paul Lavalle's Orch.;	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	with Dickie Jones	loists; gst O. Renardy	gst., Dorothy Kirsten	Bobby Norris' Or.; songs	Bill of Rights: forum
8:30	"Adventures of the	Famous Jury Trials: dr.	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Thin Man"; News	Famous Jury Trials: dr.	Show; Syd. Greenstreet	ty': drama; guests	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Frank Munn; Evelyn	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Bee-
9:15	norant"; guest	"Gang Busters"; sketch	M'Gregor; choir; orch.	"Real Stories"; drama.	thoven: Quartet No. 7
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Art Kassel's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	(Rasoumovsky No. 1
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc	Classical Album; News
10:00	Moore - Durante	Earl Godwin, news	Amos 'n' Andy: comedy	Network sports	Local sports
10:15	Show; com: music	Dance orchestra	Amos 'n' Andy: comedy	Network sports	Local sports
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Bill Stern; guest	Network sports	Local sports
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Network program	Network sports	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy	News service	Les Brown's Orch.
11:15	Unrationed Jam	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Dance orchestra	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra; News	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; "Dress Parade"	Music; Weather; Soldier	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	"Air Express"; music	Nelson Bragg, news	Saturday Frolic, with	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	George and Dixie	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World.	Marvin Agronsky, news.	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie: News.	Musical Time Table
8:30	Victory Notes	Tic Toc Tunes	News commentator	"Saturday Encores"	Musical Time Table
8:45	Music: News	Music; Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00	"Swap and Shop"	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Swap and Shop"	"Breakfast Club"	"Story to Order"	Quiz program	Scandinavian melodies.
9:30	Priscilla Fortescue,	"Breakfast Club"	Encores: music	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Encores: music	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz: Farm-Home talk
10:00	'Youth on Parade':	'Fannie Hurst Presents':	Grantland Rice: Sports	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	music; drama	"Daughter of Elaine"	dramatizations	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organ
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program	"Hasten the Day"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Newsboys' Club of Air
10:45	Homemaking talks	"Man and the Band"	Alex Drier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey's Stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	Lucia Long, fashion talk	First Piano Quartet	News Roundup	Children's Bible Hour
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	"Riding the Range"	First Piano Quartet	New England Cupboard	Children's Bible Hour
11:30	Billie Burke Show.	Legion Auxiliary; Songs	'Smiling Ed McConnell';	'Weekend Special'; solo-	Mystery Melody
11:45	Billie Burke Show.	Air Express Music	Children's program	ists; Trio; Bill Hahn	News service
12:00	Theater of Today:	'What's Cooking?': Va-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Christian Science Pgm.	Dude Ranch
12:15	Barry Sullivan	riety show; Music pgm	"Man on the Farm"	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Nat Farm & Home Hour	"Man on the Farm"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; drama	Nat Farm & Home Hour	Four-H Club Program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	Spotlight on Youth	Everything for the Girls	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion: dr.; Talk	Spotlight on Youth	variety show; guests.	Talk; Views-Reviews	News service
1:30	Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Musical Roundup	"Parade of Bands"
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; News
2:00	Report to Nation:	Metropolitan Opera:	"These Are Our Men":	Charles Hodges, news	Treasury Salute
2:15	drama; interviews	Gounod's 'Faust'; Raoul	drama; speakers; orch.	Columbus Boy Choir	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
2:30	Melody in the Sky	Jobin; Ezio Pinza; Licia	New England Junior	George Sterney's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Orch.
2:45	Melody in the Sky	Albanese; Martha Lip-	Town Meeting	George Sterney's Orch.	The Pepper Shaker
3:00	News service	ton; Martial Singer;	Orchestras of Nation:	"This Is Halloran"	The Pepper Shaker
3:15	Help Wanted	Thelma Votipka; Wil-	Kansas City Philhar-	"This Is Halloran"	News service
3:30	'Carolina Hayride';	fred Pelletier, con.	monic Or; Efrem Kurtz	Macalester Coll. Choir	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	South. Folk Music	Metropolitan Opera	cond.; Carol Brice, gst.	Women's Victory Fight	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	"Follies" — Evelyn	Metropolitan Opera	Consumer Time	Singing Cadets; Brown	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:15	Howe, m. c.; News	Metropolitan Opera	Adventures in Research	Bomber Quartet; Orch.	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:30	Assignment Home,	Metropolitan Opera	Network program	Bob Stanley's Or.; An-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45	drama; speaker	Metropolitan Opera	Junior Bridge Builders.	nette Burford, soprano;	Dick Stabile's Orch.
5:00	Philadelphia Orch.;	Metropolitan Opera	Barbara Luddy; Olan	Earl Palmer, tenor	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
5:15	Eugene Ormandy,	Metropolitan Opera	Souple; drama	Barry Wood; Deems Tay-	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
5:30	cond.; Moussorg-	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	John W. Vandercook	lor; AAF Band; rec'ded	Russ Morgan's Orch.
5:45	sky; Borodin	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00	Page One; News	Waltz Time	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	People's Platform:	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Race Problems	Soldiers With Wings	Treasury Salute	The Answer Man	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Soldiers With Wings	"Service Unlimited"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Sports news; Music	World's Great Novels":	Music in a Minor Key	Horace Heidt's Orch.
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	Leland Stowe, comment	"The Pickwick Papers'	Treasure Hunt; Dance or	News service
7:30	"America in Air"	"Meet Your Navy": dr.;	"Ellery Queen": drama.	"Confidentially Yours"	Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:45	"America in Air"	orch.; guest speakers	"Ellery Queen": drama.	"Bonds for Democracy"	Doug Garron's Ramblers
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	Gaslight Gayeties: solo-	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	Ella Mae Morse	Early Am. Dance Music	ists; quartet; orch.	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.	Religious program
8:30	"The FBI in Peace	Boston Symphony Or.;	Truth or Consequences:	Detroit Symphony Or.;	Rescue Mission Pgm.
8:45	& War": dr; News	Dimitri Mitropoulos.	Ralph Edwards, m. c.	Karl Krueger, con.	Rescue Mission Pgm.
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	cond.; Mendelssohn's	National Barn Dance:	"Results, Inc.": drama.	Classical Album: Han-
9:15	Frank Sinatra;	"Scottish" Symphony	comedy; songs; orch.	"Results, Inc.": drama.	son Symphony in E
9:30	Joan Edwards; or.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Mysterious Traveler: dr.	minor (Nordic)
9:45	Serenade; Jessica	Dance orch.; Quiz show	Ford-Hershfield-Laurie	Mysterious Traveler: dr.	Classical Album: News
10:00	Dragonette; orch.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Barry Wood; Patsy Kel-	Marion Claire; Igor Gor-	Olympics-New York Ro-
10:15	Al Pearce: "Here	Musical Autographs	ly; Linda Darnell	rin; Angelo Raffaelli;	vers hockey game
10:30	Comes Elmer"	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Old Opry; Whitey	Emmerich Kalman's	Hockey game
10:45	Dr. Jas. Shotwell	"The Man Called X"	Ford; Roy Acuff; orchn	Sari; H. Weber, cond.	Treasury Salute
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Off the Record	Shady Valley Jamboree:	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:30	'This Is the Word':	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings".	Coon Creek Four;	Day's End: music
11:45	drama; guests; or	Dance orchestra; News	"I Sustain the Wings".	Smoothies; Orchestra	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Opheum 9:15 a.m. Open State 11:15 a.m.
Bud ABBOTT Lou COSTELLO in M-G-M's 'LOST IN A HAREM'
with MARILYN MAXWELL
JIMMY DORSEY AND HIS ORCH.
Plus Radio's Crime Doctor "SHADOWS IN THE NIGHT"
WARNER BAXTER

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK
SUSANNA FOSTER TURHAN BEY
MARIA MONTEZ JACK OAKIE
BOWERY TO BROADWAY
PLUS
"MURDER IN THE BLUE ROOM"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Carmen MIRANDA • Michael O'SHEA • Vivian BLAINE
"SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS"
plus "THOROUGHBREDS"

PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
Dennis MORGAN • Eleanor PARKER
"THE VERY THOUGHT OF YOU"
plus "ONE BODY TOO MANY"

EXETER KEN 7067
Lana TURNER—John HODIAK
MARRIAGE IS A PRIVATE AFFAIR
SIMONE SIMON
"MLLE. FIFI"
SUNDAY: "HAIL THE CONQUERING HERO"

TIME SAYS—"AS STINGING A FILM AS EVER REACHED THE TIMID SCREEN" BEGINS SUN. DEC. 24
THUNDER ROCK
FIRST SHOWING! STRAND HUNTINGTON AVE.
BARBARA MULLEN MICHAEL REDGRAVE

UPTOWN Hunt. & Mass. Aves. Very Popular Prices
GEO. COULOURIS—OSA MASSEN
"THE MASTER RACE"
GLORIA JEAN "RECKLESS AGE"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE AIR CONDITIONED 777 BEACON ST.
KATHARINE HEPBURN— WALTER HUSTON
Dragon Seed
MARCH OF TIME and NEWS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY KIR. 4580
HEDY LAMARR PAUL HENREID HARVARD SQ.
Conspirators
BRIDE BY MISTAKE
Children's Movie Saturday, 10 A. M.
"Stand by for Action"
The Black Arrow #3

DANCING

TOTEM POLE
Norumbega Park, Auburndale, Mass.
DANCING TONITE and TOMORROW
SPECIAL DANCES
Christmas Nite and New Year's Eve

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR—EVES. 8:30—MAT. TOM'W
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
authors of "Life with Father" and producers of "Arsenic and Old Lace" present
the HASTY HEART
A NEW COMEDY by JOHN PATRICK with Richard BASEHART, Anne BURR, John LUND

OPERA HOUSE EVES. 8:30 MATS. SAT. & THURS.
Seats at Box Office and Wilbur Theatre for performances thru Dec. 30
TICKETS ORIGINALLY BOUGHT FOR WED. ARE GOOD TONIGHT —THOSE FOR TONIGHT BOUGHT BEFORE NOON LAST MON. MUST BE EXCHANGED AT BOX OFFICE FOR TONIGHT'S OR OTHER PERFORMANCES.

JANE WITHERS EDDIE FOY Jr. JUNE KNIGHT
in DAVID WOLPER'S
GLAD TO SEE YOU

PLYMOUTH LAST 3 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. TOM'W
Gertrude Lawrence in ERRAND for BERNICE

SHUBERT LAST 3 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | Last Mat. Tom'w
OLSEN & JOHNSON "LAFFING ROOM ONLY"
FRANK LIBUSE • BETTY GARRETT
FRED WARING'S GLEE CLUB
STAGED BY JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON

PLYMOUTH • 1 WK. Beg. Monday Eve. Seats Now
KATINA PAXINOU as "SOPHIE"
A New Comedy Based on "Sophie Halenezik, American" by Rose Feld
Eves.: $3, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL EVES. at 8:30 MATS. WED. - SAT.
Special Mon. Eve. LEONARD BERNSTEIN will Conduct Orchestra
ON THE TOWN
NEW MUSICAL
Directed by GEORGE ABBOTT
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN and ADOLPH GREEN
Choreography by JEROME ROBBINS
with SONO OSATO and NANCY WALKER

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:30
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
DR. DIMITRI MITROPOULOS Conducting

Aaron Richmond presents
SUN. 3:30—JORDAN HALL

SMETERLIN
Popular Polish Pianist
$1.20 to $3 (Steinway)
RUBINSTEIN Jan. 7, Sun. Aft. Symphony Hall

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Dec. 14-Dec. 20. Cont. 1:30-11 p. m.
"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay"
Gail Russell—Diana Lynn
Also "National Barn Dance"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
M-G-M'S
"NATIONAL VELVET"
MICKEY ROONEY
Donald Crisp • Elizabeth Taylor
Jackie Jenkins • Reginald Owen
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4800

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Carmen MIRANDA • Michael O'SHEA • Vivian BLAINE
'SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS'
A 20th Century-Fox Picture In Technicolor
PLUS ON STAGE—JIMMY SAVO • MILDRED BAILEY
Extra! PEARL PRIMUS
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A heartening play"
E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor
A FREDRIC MARCH in BELL FOR ADANO
with MARGO
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-0046
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40.

"BRIGHT NEW MUSICAL HIT."—Life
BLOOMER GIRL
—HAROLD ARLEN—E. Y. HARBURG. Songs
CELESTE HOLM MARGARET DOUGLAS JOAN McCRACKEN DAVID BROOKS
DOOLEY WILSON—MABEL TALIAFERRO—MATT BRIGGS
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44th St. CI. 6-5990
Eves. 8:30—Mon. thru Thur. $1.20 to $3.40; Fri. & Sat. $1.20 to $6. Tax Incl. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in EMBEZZLED HEAVEN
A New Play by L. Bush-Fekete & Mary Helen Fay. Based on a novel by Franz Werfel
with ALBERT BASSERMAN
NATIONAL Thea., 41st West of Broadway
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

BROCK PEMBERTON presents
FRANK FAY in HARVEY
A New Comedy by MARY CHASE
with JOSEPHINE HULL
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
48TH ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way. BR. 9-4566
Ev. 8:40. $1.20 to 4.20 tax inc. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"DAZZLING . . . GORGEOUS."—Brown, Sun.
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 PLUS TAX
Saturday Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40. Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40. Sun. 8:15 No Monday Perf.
Mats. Sat., Wed., 2:40. Sun. 3. Mail Orders
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474

RODGERS and HAMMERSTEIN present
Mady CHRISTIANS Oscar HOMOLKA
in JOHN van

Women's Groups Hear Talks On Equal Rights Amendment

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the pending equal rights amendment likely to be brought up for debate in Congress in the near future, its pros and cons are currently being discussed by many women's groups. At least two local organizations had lively debates on the subject in Boston yesterday—the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers.

Mrs. Hattie Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, spoke against it at both meetings. Miss Louise Earl of Lynn, Past President of the College Club and of the Radcliffe Phi Beta Kappa Society and a member of the National Woman's Party, which has long been sponsoring the amendment, presented the affirmative view at the Women's Republican Club, and Miss Elizabeth Curry, Boston lawyer, did the same at the second meeting.

Mrs. Smith took the stand that much more equality would be lost than gained by passage of the amendment. She said it would undermine the economic status of women in industry by making unconstitutional every State labor law that does not apply equally to men and women. This would mean that State minimum wage and hour and other protective laws for women would be thrown out of the window forever unless they should be repassed for the benefit of both sexes.

Nothing to Prevent

To the argument that it would be a good thing to have these laws apply to men, she replied that there is at present nothing to prevent States from making minimum wage or other legislation pertain to men. Only one State, however, has applied minimum wages to men, and she is skeptical of getting any states to apply minimum hours to men. Meanwhile, why destroy the legislative gains women have so laboriously achieved?

Mrs. Smith further asserted that the amendment would not give equal pay for equal work, or assure women equal job opportunity, or secure them equal seniority rights. She also said that an official of the United States Department of Labor had told her it would put the Women's Bureau out of existence, and she feels women cannot afford to lose the help of that Bureau. In short, she "cannot see the amendment in any way," and strongly urged the women to continue to work for the elimination of each specific discrimination separately. She especially urged support of the equal pay for equal work bill which has been filed in Congress.

Legal Opinion

Both proponents of the amendment hailed it as a measure that would at last make women persons and citizens under the Constitution. Both stated that as now interpreted by the courts, the words "persons" and "citizens" used in the U. S. Constitution mean "male persons" and "male citizens."

Miss Earl insisted that there was competent legal opinion which held that many of the so-called protective laws that give security to women and aid them in their service to the community would be untouched by the amendment. "There is no reason to suppose that men will be rewarded and women penalized for their service if they become citizens," she said.

Believing that the possibility of legislation against work opportunities for women is a serious postwar threat, Miss Curry thinks it is particularly important right now to have an amendment passed that would make such legislation impossible.

To the argument which is frequently advanced that the amendment will interfere with States' rights, and tend to lower labor standards in the more progressive States, Miss Curry pointed out that "equality" does not mean "uniformity." Laws within each State would have to apply equally to men and women, she explained, but the laws of Massachusetts, for instance, would not have to be the same as those of Ohio or any other State. The States will construe the amendment individually as they do the rest of the Constitution, she said. She does not think passage of the amendment would mean any great overturn of laws in the States.

As for the contention that women and children would suffer because men would no longer have to pay alimony, she pointed out that some States already force women to support husbands when they can afford it. As far as the children are concerned, she added, both parents should be responsible. When it actually comes to deciding on support in a court, the ability to pay is taken into consideration, she said. She feels, therefore, that the amendment will have little effect on such cases.

Party for Children

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts is to give a Christmas party for children, grandchildren and other young relatives of its members tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Carols will be sung by boys from the Trinity Church Choir; Miss Ruth E. Wheeler, who is a graduate of Leland Powers School of the Theater, will read Christmas stories; and the Winchester Bell Ensemble will perform, dressed in colorful Elizabethan costumes. The party has been planned by Mrs. William C. Cusack, director of the Activities Department, and members of her committee.

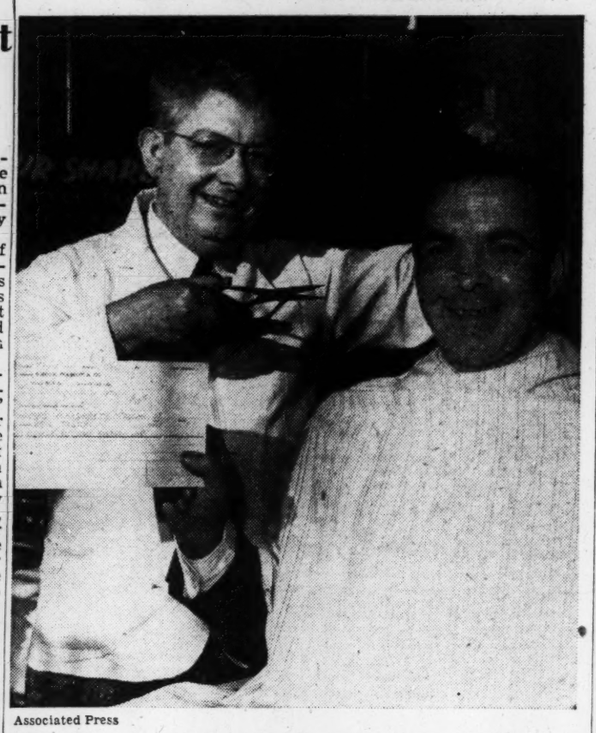
Saturday Programs

New Hampshire's Daughters—"You Are What You Think" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. Ralph Ernest Bayes, Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Daughters of the Revolution—Winifred King Rugg will speak on "John Hancock," at 9 Walnut Street, 2 p. m. The State Council will be hostesses.

D. A. R.—The Boston Tea Party Chapter will celebrate the 171st anniversary of the Boston Tea Party with a reception and tea at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Elbridge W. Newton, 8 Westwood Road, Somerville, 2:30 to 5 p. m.

'Cut' in War Bonds



Associated Press

Barber Gives Free Hair Trims to Bond Buyers

Tom Console, left, barber whose shop is at 487 Cambridge Street, Allston, has agreed to cut without charge the hair of any person who purchases a War Bond from him on Wednesdays. Paul Toschi of West Roxbury is shown getting his hair trimmed as he presents an order for a Bond. Mr. Toschi has two sons in the armed service.

Individual Buyers of Bonds Hit 65.6 P. C. of State Quota

Individuals in Massachusetts have purchased $113,500,000 worth of bonds, or 65.6 per cent of their quota, in the Sixth War Loan, it was disclosed today by the War Finance Committee here, as the drive neared its close. Officially, the Sixth War Loan drive ends tomorrow, but the effort to induce individual investors to buy bonds and thus check inflation will continue through Dec. 31, it was announced.

Over-all sales of war bonds in the Bay State, however, have gone well over the quota of $706,000,000, with a total of $823,500,000 as of the close of business yesterday, or 116.6 per cent.

Very much the same situation is reflected in the totals for Greater Boston. Individuals have attained only 61.1 per cent of the quota, the overall figure is 111 per cent of the goal.

Various activities designed to spur the sale of bonds to new heights will be continued throughout the month in Massachusetts, according to State War Finance Committee chairman F. W. Denio. The First Combat Infantry Band of 56 veterans who have seen foreign service will fulfill a tight schedule to the end of the year, playing in Lawrence tonight and at Somerville tomorrow. On Tuesday the band will broadcast to all New England over Station WBZ at 6:15 p. m.

Tonight, in New England Mutual Hall, Boston, the War Finance Committee's entire corps of combat veterans will take part in the "Victory Show" put on by the Boston Edison Company's Employees Club. The chief speaker will be James C. Dybes, Deputy Director of Payroll Savings for the State committees, who is on loan to them from the Edison company. There will be songs by the WAC Recruiting Choir.

Meanwhile, the Bay State's school children exceeded all former records in selling war bonds and stamps in their recent three-day campaign, and in addition have piled up an impressive record of all-year-long purchases by the pupils. An example is the Clarence R. Edwards School in Charlestown.

Miss Ella Beach, its teacher in charge of the war savings activities, declares there has been a 100 per cent sale of war stamps throughout the year, and in some instances this has meant real sacrifice on the part of the children. The pupils of the Edwards School have thus far financed one ambulance and five jeeps by their purchases of war savings stamps.

As of yesterday noon, W. Francis Mahoney, Vice-Principal of the Oliver Wendell Holmes School in Dorchester, had sold $21,000 in bonds to the pupils, and he reported that the sales were still "going strong." Yesterday he had a visit from two former graduates of the Oliver Wendell School, Private first-class Philip Halpin and Private first-class Albert Elliot, both of the First Division, U. S. Marine Corps. Both have been in the South Pacific for two and a half years, both have been wounded, and both have been awarded the Purple Heart and the Presidential Citation.

Almost $10,000,000 in war bonds were represented in the audience of 13,500 who last night heard the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Serge Koussevitzky, play a varied program in Boston Garden. It was the largest audience ever to have heard this great orchestra, and the sum raised by the Boston Retail Trade Board who sponsored the event, was believed to be the largest ever realized from an indoor orchestral performance in this country.

The Garden was filled to capacity and hundreds had to be turned away at the last moment, according to Mr. Denio. In the audience were ranking Army and Navy officers, as well as Dmitri Mitropoulos who is in town to conduct the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this afternoon and tomorrow evening.

Research Unit Asks Freedom In Argentina

Action to aid Argentine professors in their struggle for academic freedom was initiated by the Boston-Cambridge Branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers at a meeting last night in the Phillips Brooks House, Harvard.

A committee was named to consider the situation presented by the speaker, Dr. Félix Cernuschi, exiled former Professor of Theoretical Physics and Applied Mathematics at the University of Tucumán in Argentina. Recommendations for action are to be made by the committee to Boston-Cambridge delegates who will attend the meeting of the National Association in New York next month.

Dr. Cernuschi, who is on a Guggenheim Fellowship for astronomical research at Harvard Observatory, gave an inside report on fascist methods applied by the present Argentine dictatorship in the universities of that country. He stated that the regime of Gen. Edelmiro J. Farrell is under Nazi influence, and said that recognition of the regime by the United States would further a betrayal not only of the best traditions of the Argentine Army, but of the Argentine people.

Several Argentine students in the audience agreed with Dr. Cernuschi's report during the informal question period.

Barnes' Vote Cut 3,011 So Far But Lead Seems Safe

With 95 per cent of the ballots tabulated in the recount of votes in the Attorney General contest Clarence A. Barnes (R) of Mansfield had a lead today of 10,995 votes over his Democratic opponent, Francis E. Kelly, and appeared certain to be declared the official winner.

Figures compiled at Republican State headquarters, based on returns from the 260 towns and 37 cities thus far reported, show that Mr. Barnes has a net loss of 3,011 votes. His original plurality was 14,006.

Only two cities remained to be recounted, Somerville and Marlboro, and these were scheduled to begin today. The remaining towns to be counted were the smaller communities where only slight changes may be expected.

Mr. Kelly's chief gains in the recount were in Fall River where he picked up 1,293 votes and in Springfield where he gained 583. The Fall River shift resulted from poll workers confusing the candidate for Attorney General with another Kelly running for a local office. In Springfield the shift was largely due to three blocks of 50 votes each being labeled Barnes when they should have been marked for Kelly.

Mr. Barnes made gains in Boston where he picked up 164 votes and in Brookline where he gained 188 votes. Shifts in other communities were small.

Civic League Prepares Gifts For Each of State's Children

Each of the 175 waifs being sheltered in temporary homes by the Massachusetts Division of Child Guardianship this Christmas will receive two gifts, as the result of a project being pushed each year by the Massachusetts Civic League.

The League is attempting to interest pupils in some of the schools in and around Boston to give thought to the children less fortunate than they are at Christmas time and make it a custom to bring toys and other gifts to the State House for them.

A presentation of the gifts by several schools is scheduled for today. The list this year includes two colleges, Wellesley and Regis, as well as Tenacre School in Wellesley, Belmont Hill School, Cambridge School at Kendall Green, the Margaret Thatcher School at Milton Academy, the Windsor School, and the Girl Scouts of Orange, Mass.

The work of stimulating interest in this project is in the hands of Mrs. Robert T. Bushnell, Chairman of the Civic League's Committee on Children's Welfare, and she has been working with her 40 district chairmen, one for each of the State's senatorial districts. So generous has been the response this year that not only will each child have two presents, but there will be a backlog of toys which can be kept at the State House for children brought there by the Juvenile Court throughout the year.

Action on Norton Deferred Again

Action of the Board of Trustees of the Boston State Hospital in the case of Dr. Harold F. Norton, hospital superintendent, was deferred today until the State Board of Retirement acts on Dr. Norton's request for retirement. The Board of Trustees has been conducting hearings on possible removal proceedings against the Superintendent.

Alexander M. Sullivan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in a statement, said:

"The Board of Trustees of the Boston State Hospital conferred today with Frederick H. Magison, assistant to the Attorney General. As a result of this conference, all action of the Board of Trustees in connection with their hearings and decision on the leave of absence for illness granted to Dr. Harold F. Norton, Superintendent of the Boston State Hospital, is deferred pending the decision of the State Retirement Board on his application for retirement on pension owing to disability incurred in the performance of his duties.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tonight, Dec. 15

Professional Boxing: Boston Garden, 8:15 p. m.
Dances with Orchestra: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's, Buddies Club, North Station Club, Watertown Arsenal and American Legion, Kope's. Charles "Y," O'Connell's.
Officers' Dances: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Trudeau's.
Informal Party: Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m.
Crafts and Free Photos: Temple Place Club, 7 p. m.
Sketching: Buddies Club, 4-7 p. m. North Station Club, by Florence Smith, 8 p. m. Y. M. C. Union, by Paula, 6-9 p. m. Esplanade Service Club, 8 p. m.
Leathercraft: Ruggles Street Club, 7:30 p. m.
2 Free Phone Calls: J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Dancing.
Christmas Party: International House, 190 Beacon Street. Accordion, refreshments, gift grab.

George A. Gay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 15—George A. Gay, who passed on yesterday in Bedford, Mass., had held the post of National Commander of the G. A. R. and was the sole Grand Army veteran in Nashua.

In September, Mr. Gay attended his 59th consecutive national G. A. R. convention at Des Moines, Iowa. When he was National Commander, Mr. Gay visited every state department from coast to coast.

A native of Pepperell, Mass., Mr. Gay enlisted in the Navy at 16. After serving in the Civil War, he enlisted with the Regular Army and was assigned under the command of Gen. George Custer. He was on leave of absence at the time of the Custer Massacre.

A charter member of the Parker Post, G. A. R., of Pepperell, in which he always retained his standing, Mr. Gay also was Commander of the Massachusetts Department, G. A. R., in 1935. He was one of four surviving Massachusetts Civil War veterans, and his passing leaves only 12 G. A. R. members in New England.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through S5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more validated until Dec. 31.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through Z5, and A2 and B2 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No other blue stamps until Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

TYPEWRITERS
All Makes REPAIRED Work Guaranteed
We pay top cash prices for used machines
ARCADE TYPEWRITER
120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg.
Call HANcock 3121
BOSTON

Thirsty?...Drink

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TANGY...DRY...STOPS THIRST

IT TAKES PLENTY OF WAR BONDS
TO BUILD B-29s
BUY AT LEAST ONE EXTRA $100 BOND
THE MURRAY COMPANY
H. B. BRAUDE, *Vice President*
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON GINNING MACHINERY WOODWORKING MACHINERY
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Plants Located in DALLAS, TEXAS—MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE—ATLANTA, GEORGIA—SOUTH BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
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FUR
COATS • SCARFS
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Excellent Quality
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Parents...Think This Over
Here is one of the best buys in protection ever offered.
For any accident *anywhere*, exclusive of automobile, caused by any member of your family . . . husband, wife, children, relatives living with you, or family pets . . . complete liability, up to $10,000, can be covered *for only $10.00 a year.*
Think it over. How can you afford to be without such complete low-cost protection? Ask your local Employers' Group Agent . . . *The Man with the Plan* . . . about this new Family Liability coverage *today.*
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Boston Edison Company says ...you'll get 20% to 50% more light from the same lamp bulbs if you'll keep them free of dust and dirt. Just wipe periodically with damp soapy cloth—when bulbs are cool.
Boston Edison Company

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EST. 1873

United States Seventh Army Enters Reich Near Karlsruhe

Continued from Page 1

man soil. It crossed the frontier exactly four months after wading ashore on the French Riviera 425 air-line miles to the south, but much farther as it wound through the mountains of southern and eastern France.

The First and Ninth Armies, first to break into Germany, were drawn up along the Roer River 15 miles beyond Aachen, where the Siegfried Line was first broken in September. The bitter fighting appeared to be subsiding.

The Third Army, which pushed into the industrial Saarland last month, was working its way forward in the first works of the Siegfried fortifications on the Seventh Army's left.

The Siegfried Line was being shelled at perhaps its weakest points. The Germans said American artillery was cratering Karlsruhe itself. American divisions charged to within two miles of Wissembourg on the border, a natural invasion gateway into the Bavarian Palatinate and key to the flat German land between Eifel range and the Bienwald Forest.

Advances ranged up to seven miles. More than a dozen French towns fell.

Gen. Hermann Balck, Commander of German Army Group G, rushed reinforcements to his buffeted First and 19th Armies. He also tried to relieve pressure by reinforcing the 600-square-mile pocket around Colmar below Strasbourg.

His counterpart, Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, threatened envelopment of the Palatinate and the Saarland to the west from the rear. General Devers' 14 or more American and French divisions stood on or near the Rhine for 105 miles from Switzerland to the border town of Lauterbourg, against which the Americans were charging.

The United States Third Army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., continued its indecisive battering of the Siegfried fortifications in the Saarland at Saarlautern and Dillengen. This force, on General Devers' left, widened its front inside Germany by crossing the border six miles east of Sarreguemines.

The United States First Army strengthened its positions on the Roer River before Düren by capturing Birgel, less than two miles to the southwest. The 104th and 9th Divisions cleared all the west bank of the Roer from Marianweiler north to Shophoven, deploying at places within 20½ miles of Cologne.

The Seventh Army, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, and part of General Devers' Sixth Army Group, was immediately southwest of Lauterbourg and presumably was closest to Karlsruhe on the Rhine just east of the town.

Pacific:

U. S. Navy Planes 'Blanket' Luzon

Employing new sea-borne airplane tactics, Vice-Admiral John S. McCain's air armada by day and by night pinned down the Japanese air force on Luzon Island and held it there while other planes attacked Japanese military targets.

Every one of Luzon's airfields—numbering almost 100 and including Manila's Clark Field—was covered by the rocket-bearing Hellcats. Of the Japanese 300 or more planes, few got off the ground.

The carrier planes swept in from cloudy morning skies, which gave good coverage, and caught the Japanese by surprise.

The effectiveness of the attack was demonstrated by the helplessness of the Japanese to strike by air. Pilots returning from the early strikes said they met no air-borne opposition and that the planes they caught and destroyed in the air were there by accident.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet Commander, in a communiqué issued at Pearl Harbor Dec. 14, said that American planes had destroyed 91 Japanese planes, 14 in the air and 77 on the ground.

United States pilots also shot up four trains, set two Japanese destroyers afire in Subic Bay, damaged one large cargo vessel, destroyed one small oiler off Iba, and fired a medium oiler near Lingayen Gulf.

While daylight combat air patrols were still circling the enemy's Luzon fields, night patrols took off from the great force of fast carriers to hover over the Japanese fields and hunt targets of opportunity.

It was the first time American carrier planes had been over the Philippines since Nov. 28 when the last of five major carrier strikes started against Luzon, seat of the Japanese-held Philippine Capital.

The effectiveness of this air-tight coverage by day and night lies in the fact that the enemy cannot bring in planes from the outside fields to replace planes destroyed in revetments and hidden places and thus field operation stops.

Japanese Planes Hide in Thickets

The Japanese, past masters of camouflage, have developed a great skill in hiding planes under trees and other places, returning pilots reported. There is one case in which planes taxied long distances down highways and were hidden in a thicket and buildings several miles from the nearest airport.

Some 400 American carrier planes, the Japanese news agency Domei said, struck at Japanese installations on Luzon Island in the northern Philippines Dec. 15.

The radiocast, unconfirmed by Allied sources, said at least 100 of the planes hit the Clark Field area at 10 a. m. and at least 300 other planes ranged over other sectors of the Luzon and Visayan area.

The radiocast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Earlier, the Japanese Radio admitted the Dec. 14 American carrier strike in the same area.

The Japanese Radio meanwhile reported that four B-29's dropped incendiary bombs on the Tokyo vicinity.

In a radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, the Japanese said that a group of three Superfortresses attacked at about 3:30 a. m. and later a single B-29 struck at about 6 a. m.

The Japanese did not claim any of the planes shot down or damaged.

Single Superfortresses also were reported over the Osaka - Kobe district on the east coast of Honshu, main Japanese island.

The report was unconfirmed by any Allied source.

Leyte:

Japanese Losses Put at 1,500 a Day

The first 55 days of American invasion of the central Philippines cost Japan 82,554 casualties—1,500 a day—Gen. Douglas MacArthur estimated as the campaign on Leyte pressed ahead despite heavy resistance.

General MacArthur gave American casualties for the Philippines invasion up to the middle of this week as 10,409—2,176 killed, 7,976 wounded and 257 missing.

General MacArthur's figures, covering the Leyte and Samar Island fighting, listed 33,801 abandoned Japanese killed, some 30,000 drowned in the smashing of 10 reinforcement convoys, 253 prisoners, and an estimated 18,500 killed inside enemy lines.

Americans of the 77th Division driving north from Ormoc, seized the enemy's main supply depots one mile from the city after severe fighting, the Dec. 15 communiqué said. The 32d Division maintained pressure at the north of the Ormoc corridor, where thousands of crack Nippon troops are bottled up.

Eastern Front:

Russians Battle In East Slovakia

Russian flying columns of tanks and motorized infantry have engaged a German Elite SS force in battle along the Ipoly River north of the Danube bend and little more than 85 miles east of the Slovakian Capital of Bratislava field, dispatches said today.

This powerful thrust by elements of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army was closely co-ordinated with joint operations by his right wing and Gen. Ivan Petrov's Fourth Ukraine Army seeking to cut off the Germans in eastern Slovakia from a chance of escape.

Although this dispatch did not make clear whether Marshal Malinovsky's forces had invaded western Slovakia, a Berlin radiocast said they had attempted to storm Ipolysag, a half mile north of the border.

These Russian attacks against the strongest natural defense still guarding the shortest invasion route to Vienna, 115 miles to the west, came while Budapest, the outflanked Hungarian Capital, quivered under siege warfare.

It is expected that if Marshal Malinovsky is able to consolidate and reinforce his position along the Ipoly, his next great lunge forward would be aimed at reaching the immediate approaches of Bratislava and the Vienna plain.

The German command, however, is reported here to have rushed reserves into the line to meet the threat.

A Russian communiqué said Red Army troops drove forward six miles to within two miles of the rich iron and coal center of Szendro, 95 miles northeast of Budapest. The gains carried the Russians to within nine miles of the central Slovakian frontier at two points.

China:

Chungking Army Nears Hochih

Chinese troops were reported nearing the Kwangsi Province city of Hochih amid indications that Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's United States 14th Air Force intends to move right along on the heels of the Chinese advance and re-establish bases which it was forced to evacuate during the Japanese drive westward.

General Chennault's pilots are fighting a hit-run battle, blasting the key positions of Japanese control in China as well as lending tactical support to Chinese ground forces, but it now is apparent that the former leader of the "Flying Tigers" had planned ahead for such emergencies as those caused by the recent enemy land successes.

While the Japanese threat to the Kweilin airfields was developing, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek received for approval from General Chennault a memorandum covering specifications for enlarging and improving certain grass-grown landing strips deeper in China. A few weeks later, 120,000 conscript laborers and 60,000 contract laborers appeared for various jobs and ready for work.

The location of one of these fields can be disclosed because it is again in Allied hands. It is at Tuhshan, northern terminus of the Kweichow-Kwangsi Railroad.

Italy:

Canadians Win Canal Bridgehead

Canadian troops of the Eighth Army have established a bridgehead west of the steeply banked Canale Naviglio in a night attack northeast of Bagnacavallo and are holding it against strong opposition, Allied Headquarters announced.

The advance was made by the same forces which two days ago smashed their way through stiff German defenses in crossing the Lamone River due west of Ravenna. The attack threatened the road center of Bagnacavallo, 10 miles northeast of Faenza in the Po Valley.

Allied Headquarters said the Canadians turned back a number of German counterattacks but heavy fighting continued.

On the Fifth Army front, British troops were cleaning the last Germans from the villages of Tossignano and Borgo Tossignano, southwest of Imola.

V-Bombs:

South England Hit 30th Night in Row

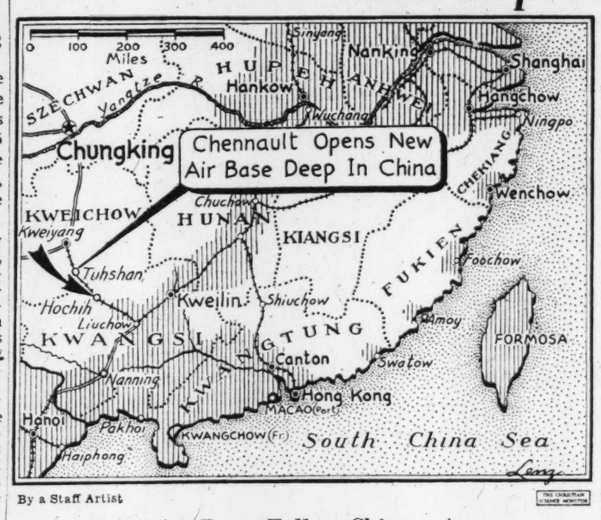
For the 30th consecutive night, the Germans attacked southern England with V-bombs.

The British Ministry's announcement was confined to the routine; "Damage and casualties have been reported." But London newspapers played up scenes of recent devastation with pictures of labor corps—British and American—already beginning the preliminary job of patching up the battered Capital to relieve a serious housing shortage.

Meanwhile, the German Radio defended use of the flying bomb as a "strictly military weapon."

"It is not a terror weapon, as is shown by the comparatively small number of fatal casualties caused by it," the radiocast said.

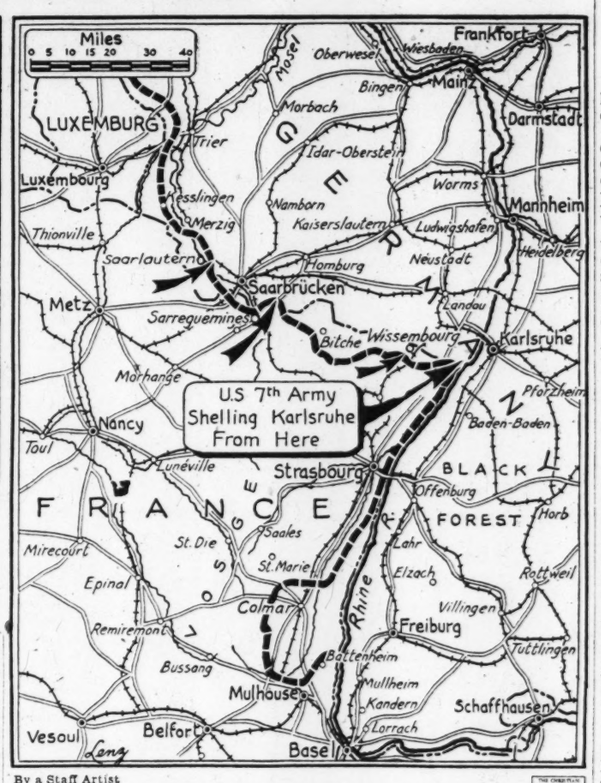
Build-Up on Two Fronts



By a Staff Artist

New Air Bases Follow Chinese Army

The United States Army 14th Air Force in China, which has been losing important airfields owing to the Japanese advance into Kwangsi and Kweichow, was reported to be laying out new bases immediately behind the front as stronger Chinese resistance was forcing the Japanese back from Kweichow into Kwangsi.



By a Staff Artist

U. S. Seventh Army Nears Karlsruhe

Close-up of United States Seventh Army salient across northern tip of Alsace shows American force across the German frontier and within shelling distance of Karlsruhe. Arrows show main points of advance.

Help for 'Displaced Persons' In Reich Off to Good Start

Continued from Page 1

own nationals as soon as they are convoyed across the German frontier.

The United Nations through UNRRA may pay the interim costs of this undertaking, but it has been determined that Germany will eventually reimburse them for all supplies, facilities, and services rendered in returning to their rightful homes the people press-ganged by Hitler.

Food stock piles are being accumulated, including flour, tinned beef, powdered milk, and chocolate, as well as soap and medicines, but the aim to amass at least a two-month supply is being curtailed by the fact that the fighting forces are requiring nearly every square foot of transport available.

Feeding up to Germans

It is the firm determination of top Allied officials that Germany shall continue after defeat feeding these millions until they are beyond Reich frontiers, just as it has been feeding them all along.

But if the Nazis choose to scorch-earth their own lands the Allied Governments will feed these "displaced persons" and will feed them ahead of German citizens.

The day of repatriation may be still distant, Military Government officials having encountered the fewest foreign workers in the fringes of German territory now occupied.

The Nazis have been evacuating foreigners along with their own nationals ever deeper into the Reich. Military Government chiefs are aware, however, that the day may come, perhaps after the capture of the Ruhr or the Rhineland, when the saturation point will be reached and the Nazis will have no more food or jobs for the multitudes of refugees. Then they may drive them to the Allied lines by tens of thousands.

Estimated at 8,050,000

Estimates of the total number of "displaced persons" in Germany vary widely, but a conservative figure seems to be 7,100,000 in Germany proper, and more than 950,000 in Austria.

These include the so-called slave labor, prisoners of war, war prisoners drafted into factories, and political deportees of the concentration camps.

Among these, according to authoritative sources, are approximately 2,130,000 French, 1,875,000 Russians, 1,620,000 Poles, 482,000 Belgians, 374,000 Dutch, 639,000 Italians, 247,000 Czechs and Slovaks, 314,000 Yugoslavs, as well as 540,000 from Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Romania, Finland, and Bulgaria.

The difficulty with estimates is that some countries disagree strongly with these carefully compiled figures. Poles say there are a million more Poles inside Germany than SHAEF thinks. France says its figure is augmented by 250,000 evacuated when the Germans quit France.

Assembly Centers Planned

While Allied armies battle the hard-fighting Wehrmacht and inch ahead into the Reich, Military Government Headquarters, already utilizing some of UNRRA personnel and experience, is filling in its repatriation program.

The plans call for the establishment of assembly centers inside Germany where "displaced persons" may be registered, cared for, identified, and issued repatriation visas. Officers of each liberated country will be present with lists to check the identity of each person.

Once the workers and war prisoners are adequately checked and receive identity cards they will be convoyed across the frontier to reception centers in their native lands. From there on the local governments transfer the repatriates to their own cities and villages.

The authorities realize that as soon as the enemy control breaks down thousands probably will try to get home without waiting for assistance.

To avoid chaos and mass destitution the authorities may have to seal their borders and compel all "displaced persons" to follow the regular procedure. This will be necessary especially to prevent Nazi leaders and war criminals escaping disguised as refugees.

The program may undergo radical changes as experience dictates, but it is a significant instance of United Nations collaboration after the fighting ends.

The shifting of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 persons won't be done overnight, and the task may be eventually finished by a three-power control established in Germany by the United States, Britain and Russia.

German Havoc in Greece Told

Conditions in Greece after the German withdrawal were described as "shocking beyond belief" in a letter from a Congregational educator made public today by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Dr. Katharine L. McElroy, who is President of Pierce College for Girls, Athens, and has been serving temporarily under UNRRA since her arrival in Greece, Nov. 21, said that the retiring German armies had "ravaged the countryside" and set fire to more than 1,200 villages.

In some of these villages, wrote Dr. McElroy, every male inhabitant was killed and in others whole families perished.

"There are thousands of people with no roofs over their heads and the winter snows coming on," she continued. "The immediate plan is to provide tents and other makeshift shelter for the adults who cannot be moved because they have to protect what is left of their property and get ready for the spring planting which comes very early in Greece.

"We hope to move the children to buildings in near-by towns where they can be given proper food and shelter."

Dr. McElroy said that she found the once-beautiful buildings of Pierce College, founded by the American Board in 1923, in "an indescribable conditions." It had been occupied by the German Army.

"Practically all the windows and window frames are gone, many of the outside and inside doors are gone; electric fixtures and much wiring, all the basins, bathtubs, showers and even the pipes leading to them, have disappeared. The kitchen ranges and one furnace have completely vanished. A bomb went through the roof of Hill House and down into the basement. Many inside walls have been broken through and over 10 ceilings are down. There is not a stick of furniture anywhere."

While the buildings cannot be used until the most urgent repairs have been made, Dr. McElroy said she planned to begin by repairing a dormitory and other structures and gradually move in 500 to 600 homeless children. She reported the Greek faculty members "look 10 to 15 years older."

Tokyo Says Citizens To Quit New York

By the Associated Press

Great fear of the "danger of German bombardment" by flying bombs is causing New York City citizens to make "hasty preparations to evacuate" the city, the Tokyo Radio said today.

The radiocast, in English and beamed to the United States, was reported by the Office of War Information.

"Even though there is a report that no German bombs have yet landed in New York," Mayor Fiorello La Guardia has said he is "afraid of a possible panic" when the bombs do come over, Tokyo said.

Allied Repatriation Program May Take 30 Years to Finish

Continued from Page 1

national negotiation in their behalf.

Slave Labor First

Under agreement with the military, UNRRA will begin its vast job by arranging the orderly return of the millions of liberated slave laborers in Germany, Austria, Finland, Hungary and Romania that national repatriation commissions are willing to take back. Though it is admitted that many of the returning laborers will evade military orders and threats of gunfire in order to return home immediately, UNRRA officials have warned that an unregulated exodus could mean epidemics, starvation, and other catastrophes.

In its two sessions at Atlantic City and Montreal, the UNRRA Council carved out wide but specific jurisdiction for its "displaced persons" section. Like other UNRRA work, it is based on the theory that the 44-nation humanitarian group was formed to help the United Nations, not Germany and other ex-enemies.

Jurisdictions Set Up

In addition to the division of work between UNRRA and the intergovernment committee, jurisdictions have been agreed upon as follows:

The military will return home prisoners of war unless UNRRA is specifically asked by a member government to take responsibility for a particular group.

UNRRA can assist persons of enemy or ex-enemy origin, displaced by enemy action "for reasons of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations."

UNRRA can also assist enemy or ex-enemies who have been "intruded" into United Nations territory to colonize for the Nazis, to escape bombing or for other reasons. It is estimated there are about 2,500,000 Germans outside Germany today.

Two special international conventions establishing international authority to fight off epidemics at Europe's many borders are now being signed by various United Nations.

Still a mystery in the "displaced persons" picture is Soviet Russia, which has not yet let it be known that UNRRA agents will be welcome in its territory to resettle anyone. At Montreal, the Soviets successfully inserted a provision in UNRRA's rules that its agents should enter a nation only if specifically requested by that Government. This means that Russia would be able to keep any "displaced persons" it wants within its borders to rebuild the destruction their armies may have caused.

The United States has a small "displaced persons" problem within its own borders. It concerns the 1,000 Jewish refugees from middle Europe, encamped at Oswego, N. Y. These were brought here by the War Refugee Board, partly as an example to assure other nations that the United States was willing to take them in. Here on a non-quota, free-port basis, it has not been decided whether they will be returned home after the war, or whether the War Refugee Board, UNRRA or the Intergovernmental Committee will have responsibility for them.

The Jewish phase of the "displaced persons" problem is one of the most difficult because, even though German and other ex-enemy countries should want them back, many will not want to go. An international fund to set them up with exiles on farms or in business in other countries has been proposed.

Churchill Backs Stalin Claim To Territory From Poland

Continued from Page 1

haps even more than the problems of Poland.

His pronouncements took on increased significance in the light of Britain's policy in the affairs of Europe's restive lands, contrasting to the hands-off attitude laid down by the United States.

From one of the first members to rise after Mr. Churchill concluded—Mr. Henry Raikes, Conservative barrister who once served in the RAF—came the sharp retort that "the Atlantic Charter has become a ghost."

"And," he said, "that ghost was laid today."

Although suggesting Britain as a meeting site for the Big Three, Mr. Churchill agreed to go to "any place," if such a session could be arranged.

"Big Three" Meeting Urged

"There ought to be a meeting of the three great powers at the earliest moment," he said. "So far as I and the Foreign Secretary [Anthony Eden] are concerned, we will proceed to any place at any time under any conditions where we can meet the heads of our two chief Allies.

"We should welcome above all a meeting in this Island—a meeting in Great Britain which has waged the war from the outset and risked without flinching national annihilation in the cause of freedom."

The House rang with cheers.

"Anything like a prolonged delay in the settlement can only have the effect of increasing the division of the Poles in Poland," he told the House of Commons. "I hope no time will be lost in pressing these discussions to a successful conclusion."

Roosevelt Informed

President Roosevelt "is aware of everything that has passed," the Prime Minister said, "as well as what is in the minds both of Russia and the British. . . . All I can say is that I have received no formal disagreement during all these long months upon the way in which the future of Poland seems to be shaping itself or is being shaped. No doubt, when the time comes, the United States will make their own pronouncement upon these matters."

"The liberation of Poland," said Mr. Churchill, "may presently be achieved by the Russian armies after those armies have suffered millions of casualties in breaking the German military machine.

"I cannot feel that the Russian demand for reassurance about her western frontiers goes beyond the limit of what is reasonable or just. Marshal Stalin and I also spoke and agreed upon the need for Poland to obtain compensation at the expense of Germany both in the north and in the west."

This was perhaps the first declaration by a chief of state that territory controlled by Germany prior to 1939 would be taken away from it.

"Map" of Central Europe

Standing before a tensely attentive House, Mr. Churchill drew a new map of central Europe.

"If Poland gives up Lwow and the surrounding area on the south known as the Curzon Line—if Poland makes this concession and these lands are joined to the Ukraine, Poland will gain in the north all of East Prussia south and west to Königsberg, including Danzig, one of the most magnificent cities in the world, famous for centuries and a great gathering place for the trade of the Baltic, and indeed, of the world."

He said that "instead of the threatened and artificial corridor built up so laboriously after the last war, Poland would stretch broadly across the Baltic along 200 miles. The Poles are free so far as Russia and Britain are concerned to extend their territory at the expense of Germany to the west."

He scoffed at opposition protests made previously by Poles here that a plan along this line would mean sacrifice of one third of Poland.

"That," he said, "includes vast tracts of the Pripet Marshes, a most desolate region which, though it swells the acreage, does not add to the wealth of those who own it."

He emphasized that there must be a clean sweep—a transfer to prevent a "mixture of population to cause endless struggle as in Alsace-Lorraine."

He maintained that such "transferences" are "more possible than they ever were before, through modern conditions."

Closing the debate, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said that without a Polish-Russian understanding, "we find it difficult to see how there can be any confident settlement and peace in eastern Europe when the war is over."

"The only thing about which we agreed at the Moscow conference about the future position," said Mr. Eden, "was that Mr. Mikolaczyk should be Prime Minister. That was the one thing about which everyone seemed to be agreed—ourselves, the Russians, the Lublin Committee, and the Polish Government in London."

Wells Gives Views

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Novelist H. G. Wells declares that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has "outlived" his role as Britain's fighting symbol and asserts that "it is high time he retired upon his laurels before we forget the debt we owe him."

In an article published yesterday in the weekly Tribune, the writer said the Prime Minister's intervention in the Greek situation was a "discredit" to the nation. He declared Mr. Churchill had "lost his head completely" and become a "would-be British Führer."

Exile Regime Silent

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Polish Government in Exile maintained official silence today on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address, but Poles here expressed belief it meant that Britain would recognize the Soviet-sponsored Lublin Committee unless former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk were brought back into the London Government. The speech spread gloom over Premier Thomasz Arcisezwski's subordinates.

Poles Ask Hands Off

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Polish American Congress, claiming to represent 6,000,000 Americans, of Polish descent, today in a message to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said "it will be to the best interests of England to persuade Rusia to adopt a hands-off policy with reference to her peaceful neighbors."

"The fate of the democracies is tied up with the fate of Poland," said the Congress' cablegram.

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Churchill Says Polish Settlement Is Vital

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Following is a partial text of Prime Minister Churchill's address to the Commons on Poland:

It is not often that one wishes to repeat what one has said two months ago, still less 10 months ago. But I propose to do so because in no other way and in no other words can I remind the House and bring home to them the grim bare bones of the Polish problem. On Feb. 22 I said that at Teheran I took occasion to raise personally with Marshal Stalin the question of the future of Poland. . . .

It was with great pleasure that I heard from Marshal Stalin that he, too, was resolved upon the creation and maintenance of a strong, integral, independent Poland as one of the leading powers in Europe. He several times repeated this declaration in public. I am convinced that that represents the settled policy of the Soviet Union. Here I may remind the House that we ourselves have never in the past guaranteed on behalf of the British Government any particular frontier line to Poland. . . .

Sympathy Expressed

I have intense sympathy with the Poles; . . . and I also have sympathy with the Russians. . . . Russia has the right of reassurance against future attacks from the west; and we are going all the way with her to see that she gets it, not only by the might of her arms but with the approval and assent of the United Nations. . . .

I cannot feel that Russia's demands for reassurance about her western frontiers goes beyond the limit of what is reasonable or just. Marshal Stalin and I also spoke and agreed upon the need for Poland to obtain compensation at the expense of Germany, both in the north and in the west.

The hopes I thought it necessary to express in October have failed. When Mr. Mikolajczyk (former Polish Premier) left Moscow, my hope was that he would return within a week or so with the authority of the Polish Government in London to agree about the Polish frontier on the basis of the Curzon Line and its prolongation to the southward. . . . I have several times drawn up Mr. Mikolajczyk's attention to the dangers of delay. Had he been able to return . . . with the assent of his colleagues, I believe that the difficulties inherent in the formation of a Polish Government in harmony with the Lublin Committee might well have been overcome.

Respect for Poles

In that case he would be at this moment at the head of a Polish Government on Polish soil, recognized by all the United Nations and awaiting the advance of the Russian armies moving further into Poland as the country was delivered from the Germans. . . . I have the greatest respect for Mr. Mikolajczyk and his able colleagues whom we met, Mr. Romer and Mr. Grabski.

I am sure that they are more qualified to fill the place of the late General Sikorski than any other of the Polish leaders. After endless discussions, into some of which we were drawn on Mr. Mikolajczyk's return from Moscow, the Poles utterly failed to obtain agreement. In consequence, on Nov. 21, Mr. Mikolajczyk and Mr. Romer and the other Polish ministers resigned from the Polish Government, which has been almost entirely reconstituted in a form which in some respects I certainly am not able to applaud. . . .

Almost a month has passed since then, and now I imagine the prospects of reconciliation between the Polish Government and the Lublin Committee with the Soviet Government behind them have definitely receded, though they might perhaps advance again were Mr. Mikolajczyk able to speak with authority for the Polish nation. . . .

Lublin Group's Position

As . . . the Germans are expelled from large new tracts of Poland, the authority of the Lublin Committee and the area it administers will grow and its contacts with the Soviet Government will become more intimate and strong. . . .

. . . We still recognize the Polish Government as the Government of Poland, as we have done since they reached our shores in the early part of this war. This, of course, has been continued up to the present by all the rest of the United Nations except Russia only, which is the power most concerned and the power whose armies will be the first to enter the heart of Poland.

. . . I cannot accept the view that the arrangements proposed about frontiers are not solid and satisfactory, or that they would not give to Poland that abiding home I spoke about in February. If Poland gives Lwow and the surrounding area on the south known as the Curzon Line; if Poland makes this concession and these lands are joined to the Ukraine, Poland will gain in the north all of East Prussia south and west to Koenigsberg, including Danzig. . . .

Expansion to West

Instead of the threatened and artificial corridor built up so laboriously after the last war, Poland would stretch broadly across the Baltic along a front of 200 miles. The Poles are free, so far as Russia and Great Britain are concerned, to extend their territories at the expense of Germany to the west. . . .

We hear one third of Poland is to be ceded, but that includes vast tracts of the Pripet Marshes, a most desolate region which, though it swells the acreage, does not add to the wealth of those who own it.

Thus I have set before the House what in outline is the offer which the Russians, on whom the main burden of liberation still falls, make to the Polish people. I cannot believe that such an offer should be rejected by Poland. It has, of course, to be accompanied by the disentanglement of peoples in the west and north. The transference of several millions of people would have to be effected and . . . total expulsion of the Germans from the areas to be acquired by Poland in the west and the north. There will be no mixture of the population to cause endless struggle as in Alsace-Lorraine. A clear sweep will be made. . . .

Room for Germans

Nor do I see that there should not be room in Germany for the German population of East Prussia and of the other territories I have mentioned. After all, 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 Germans have been killed already in this dreadful war, into which they did not hesitate for a second time in a generation to plunge all Europe and the world. . . . Moreover, we may expect that many more Germans will be killed in the fighting which will occupy the spring and summer and which will involve the fiercest and largest battles fought in this war.

When these matters which arose at the Teheran conference were first foreshadowed by me to the House, the British and American armies had not landed on the Continent. . . .

In those days the Poles might well have had some show of reason in asking whether the great Allies would have the power, even if they were so minded, to deliver the new territory to Poland which was to compensate her for what she was giving up in the east. But the situation has changed vastly in favor of the Allies, and it seems also extremely unlikely that after the spring and summer campaigns have been fought . . . that the evil and hateful forces in Germany who conceived, planned, and began this war will have the power to restrict the decisions of a peace conference or an armistice peace conference at which the principal victorious powers will be assembled.

Victory Prospects Solid

The prospects of final victory have in the time that has passed since these matters were first discussed at Teheran become for the Allies solid and spacious. Therefore, I say what has always been said by the Poles when I have been discussing with them: "Here we know what we have to give up; what certainty have we of receiving compensation in other quarters?" . . .

I find great difficulty in discussing these matters because the attitude of the United States has not been defined with the precision which the British Government have thought it wise to use. The friendship of the United States Government for Poland, no less than our own, the large mass of Poles who have made their homes in the United States and who are or are becoming American citizens, the constitutional difficulties of the United States in making treaties or making foreign agreements of every kind—all these have not enabled the Government of that great nation to speak in the terms which I have thought it my duty, with the assent of my colleagues, to use in this House.

We know, however, that the Government and people of the United States have set their hearts upon a world organization to prevent the outbreak of future wars, and this world organization will be fatally ruptured by a quarrel between any of the three most powerful empires which compose the grand alliance of the United Nations.

President Informed

The President is aware of everything that has passed and of what it in the minds of the Russians and of the British. He had at Moscow in Mr. Averell Harriman, the Ambassador, a most accomplished representative in the capacity of observer, and he was present at all, or nearly all, of our Polish talks on the occasion of our last visit. The President, therefore, has been kept fully informed, not only by the British Government but also by his own highly competent and distinguished representative and by all the many sources and channels that are open to the unceasing vigilance of the State Department.

I am particularly careful not ever to pretend to speak in the name of any other power unless so directed beforehand, and I hope the House will make allowance for the care with which I pick my words upon this point. All I can say is that I have received no formal disagreement during all these long months upon the way in which the future of Poland seems to be shaping itself or is being shaped.

There is no doubt that when the time comes the United States will make their own pronouncement upon these matters, bearing in mind, as they will, the practical aspects which these matters assume and also how much a failure on the part of the three greatest powers to work together would damage all our hopes for the future structure of world government, which, whatever else it might fail to do, will at any rate be equipped with all the powers necessary to prevent an outbreak of further war. . . .

Polish Conferees Return to Lublin

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 15

Agitation for formation of a Polish provisional Government from the Soviet-sponsored Committee of National Liberation reached a climax today as Polish Committee leaders returned to Lublin after a series of conferences in Moscow.

The Russian press printed in considerable length stories reporting a growing popular demand in liberated Polish territory for elevation of the Committee to governmental status.

German Labor Front to Go

By the Associated Press

The Nazi-controlled Labor Front will be dissolved in conquered Germany along with other party organizations, but German workers will be allowed to form democratic trade unions "when circumstances permit," a proclamation radiocast in the name of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said today.

The broadcast was reported by the Office of War Information.

Twelfth in a series outlining to the German people plans of the Allied Military Government for ruling their country, the proclamation said that "all forms of free economic association and combination among workers will be permitted, provided that they do not assume any political or militaristic complexion."

The trade unions will be permitted to bargain collectively with employers, the proclamation said, but "strikes threatening security, directly or indirectly, will be prohibited" and "so will lockouts."

Pay deductions for the benefit of Nazi Party organizations will cease, the Germans were told, but "deductions of payments for social insurance, unemployment insurance, workman's compensation, or normal Reich taxes will be continued."

For the time being, German regulations concerning wages will remain in force, the proclamation said, and "existing laws, decrees and regulations regarding the registration of labor will continue," so that all workers will be required to register.

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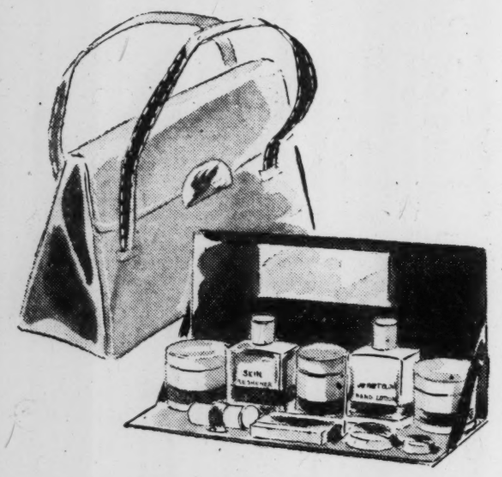

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Division of East Prussia?

By a Staff Artist

Possible Lines of Russo-Polish Border

Prime Minister Churchill, in the House of Commons, urged Poland to accept the Russian demand for territory east of the Curzon Line (shown as a broken line). Poland, he said, would be compensated by territory in East Prussia, south and west of Königsberg, and in Germany proper, giving the Poles a Baltic Sea front of about 200 miles. The Prime Minister outlined the proposed settlement only in very general terms. The dotted line shows how his indicated division might split East Prussia between Poles and Russians.

Czechs Tackle Price Control To Stabilize Liberated Areas

For some weeks now, a substantial part of Czechoslovakia, the first non-Germanic country to be overrun by the Nazis, has been free of enemy terror. Firsthand information on how this territory is meeting the manifold problems of liberation is provided in two articles from Moscow, of which the following is the second.

By Alexander Werth

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 15—An earnest effort is being made by local authorities in the Carpatho-Ukraine and other liberated areas of Czechoslovakia to regulate prices with the aim of achieving a prewar standard of living, Frantise Nemec said here.

Mr. Nemec, Czechoslovak Government representative in the freed regions, who is visiting in Moscow, discussed conditions inside the liberated part of his homeland in a lengthy interview. As was pointed out in the preceding article, the war-ravaged Czechoslovak people are making a rapid recovery under the stimulus of freedom.

The policy in the Carpatho-Ukraine is to increase prices 4 per cent and present wages 7 per cent, Mr. Nemec said. This price control was being gradually enforced, though for the present there was still much "black marketing" and much barter as there wasn't much confidence in any currency circulating in the country—either Hungarian pengoes or Czechoslovak crowns. The rate was 2.20 crowns a pengo.

Mr. Nemec said that actually his organizational work as Government delegate had been completed in the Carpatho-Ukraine, and his office now is acting as liaison office between local authorities and the Red Army command. Much, however, remained to be done in Slovakia as the Red Army continued its progress, but here, fortunately, there is highly experienced civil service which the Carpatho-Ukraine lacked. Also, economic conditions are easier here.

Food still is plentiful, and until recently it was possible in Slovakia to buy shoes, clothes, electric gadgets, and cameras in the ordinary way and at reasonable prices. But the Germans now are removing everything, including textile machinery. The Slovak Army and Partisans continue successful resistance in the mountains.

An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow said the German Army is robbing Slovakia of machinery and foodstuffs and leaving piles of ruins. The dispatch quoted Mr. Nemec as saying that Michalvoce, once a city of 14,000, is a mass of ruins with only 80 persons remaining there.

Two Aspects of Situation

Mr. Nemec then spoke of two aspects in the situation in liberated parts of Czechoslovakia: The attitude of the population to the Red Army and to the Czechoslovak state and, secondly, the problem of the Jews. Mr. Nemec himself is Czech and spoke with bitterness and grief of Czech parts of the country.

Life here was marked more than in other parts of the country by the very serious food situation and by the horrible Gestapo terror. In one Czech town of 10,000 inhabitants, 1,000 men were recently shot. It was tragic to think that Prague, which was the first Allied capital to be captured by the Nazis, would also probably be the last to be liberated.

Looting of food reserves, industrial stocks, and machinery was already proceeding on a wide scale, and the Germans had both time and transport facilities for denuding the country.

Red Army Lauded

Of the Red Army, Mr. Nemec said:

"Our people love the Red Army and admire it. I have never seen such grim and fierce fighting as in the Carpathians, particularly for Dukla Pass. In their liberation of Czechoslovakia, the Russians have suffered heavy losses, and so have our Czech military units, chiefly formed in Russia. They deserve to be mentioned for their great gallantry and spirit of self-sacrifice. Many of our men are on the threshold of their homeland."

Mr. Nemec said that the Slovak Army's uprising and formation of a great Partisan movement began to be prepared last spring. The Slovak Army and Partisans have continued to resist in the mountains, though they had suffered heavy losses.

But the Partisan movement was very active, and Partisan raids sometimes went deep into Moravia where recently an important railway bridge was blown up by Slovak Partisans, at Morawaska Ostrowa. There was a general feeling the Red Army has done all that could be done in the incredibly difficult conditions, particularly by Soviet airmen who continued to supply Slovak Partisans and Army units, regardless of danger and the unsatisfactory state of the airfields.

Regarding the future of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Nemec said that unity of the Czechoslovak state was unquestioned and unchallenged. It is true Slovakia and the Carpatho-Ukraine were asking for greater centralization, and this would be granted.

In the Carpatho-Ukraine, where the language was Ukrainian, the same as in the Soviet Ukraine, there were great leanings toward the Soviet Ukraine and great cultural and linguistic bonds, but "there is no hostility toward Czechoslovakia," Mr. Nemec said. He added that with the absence of general electoral machinery it was difficult to say how widespread these leanings toward the Soviet Ukraine were.

But one thing appeared certain. The so-called Ukrainian nationalism of the Fascist type [the Banderovtsy movement, which was such a nuisance in some parts of the western Ukraine] cut no ice in the Carpatho-Ukraine, where there had been only one incident provoked by this movement, and it was promptly liquidated.

The dominating feeling in the country was the dislike of the Hungarians, who, since they took over in 1939, had treated it as a slave colony, had tried to Magyarize the schools, with the result that most children could speak, along with Ukrainian, a sort of pidgin Hungarian, and who killed off and deported the greater part of a small intelligentsia and skilled people like engineers.

Jews Deported

Large-scale deportation and extermination of the Jews, who formed a large part, sometimes 50 per cent, of the urban population, and a majority of the skilled labor began last spring. Of 80,000 Jews in the Carpatho-Ukraine, part fled to Romania and a few thousand to Yugoslavia, but part of the majority were sent off to Hungary. They were probably all liquidated, because although the greater part of Hungary now is overrun by the Russians, thousands of Jews coming back to the Carpatho-Ukraine all come from Romania and some from Yugoslavia, but none from Hungary.

People who have returned are nearly all men, very few are women and children. Mr. Nemec thought it would be a great problem to bring the Jews back to normal living. Repatriates he saw were all in poor physical and moral condition. Throughout Europe, years of systematic anti-Semitism had left traces which it would take time to erase.

Mr. Nemec said less about Slovakia than about the Carpatho-Ukraine, except that 10 members of the Slovak National Council were inside Slovakia and that determination was great to get at the Slovak and other "Quislings."

Greek Leftists Offer Terms For Armistice to British

Continued from Page 1

mined enemy from such positions.

It must also be remembered that the British decision not to employ all-out tactics against the foe may complicate and lengthen their task.

It would be far simpler to combat the E. L. A. S. if headquarters felt able to use such expediencies as flamethrowers and pattern shelling and bombing—all of which are particularly effective against snipers.

It is clear, however, that the British wish to avoid methods which would either destroy large portions of the City or increase the bitterness which follows civil strife. A most significant military development during the past 24 hours was the seizure by the British Army of part of the military port area of Piraeus. The British previously had retaken half of the main part of the town, but this newly won area lies across a narrow body of water and contains the main dock and railroad facilities.

This is part of the obvious plan to open Piraeus to fairly heavy British troop and munition reinforcements known to be on the way.

There is still no evidence that the intense outside interest in the Greek affair, as witnessed by the demand in the United States Congress to limit Lend-Lease aid, and by the demand of the British Labor Party that strife here be settled quickly, has had any immediate effect on the political situation.

Although all sides continue to express hope for a quick end to the needless and bitterly tragic killing and destruction, it is impossible to say that any notable progress has been made in this direction as yet.

LEO J. SIMARD
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February Held Earliest For 'Big 3' Meeting

Copyright, 1944, by the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—There will be no Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference before the end of January.

Despite reports to the contrary and problems crying for adjustment, February probably is the earliest that the "Big Three" of the United Nations can assemble.

That is the present judgment, not only of State Department and British spokesmen in Washington, but also of a high-ranking official who would have a hand in advance arrangements.

[The Christian Science Monitor, in "An Intimate Message from Washington" on Dec. 1, reported that "there seems little prospect now that the pending Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference can be held for several months. This long and unwanted delay is now accepted as unavoidable."]

The view here contrasts sharply with London talk of an imminent meeting. Supporting it are these facts:

President Roosevelt has arranged for his customary Christmas-Eve broadcast to his countrymen. He must submit his annual and budget messages to Congress the first week in January. He must be on hand Jan. 20 for his fourth-term inauguration.

Although it, too, may be unlikely, another meeting between the President and Mr. Churchill somewhere between these dates is not precluded.

The British Prime Minister spent his 1941 Christmas in this country. He could get here easily in time for another.

Certainly enough purely Anglo-American areas of disagreement have developed since the President and Mr. Churchill last met in September to justify their hoping for some solutions in their Christmas stockings.

Yet there are factors operating against another immediate meeting of the two. They would not, for instance, want Russia to get an impression they were ganging up, or seeking a solid array of plans and opinions, in advance of a conference with Premier Stalin.

Furthermore, there are indications lesser workmen already are rasping away with some success at rough edges of Anglo-American relationships.

Simultaneously, Britain and the United States bespoke their approval yesterday of a new Italian Government. And the emphasis was less on the approval than on the close contact and consultation between the British and American Ambassadors in Rome.

Lack of advance consultation over earlier Italian plans to make Count Carlo Sforza Premier or Foreign Minister had created Anglo-American friction. The British didn't like Count Sforza and said so. That prompted an American statement of opposition to outside interference in setting up European governments.

Count Sforza was left out of the new Italian Cabinet.

Many American officials remain convinced that British dabblings in Italian and Greek politics added to troubles growing from Allied failure to supply all the needs of liberated peoples.

But in the field of supplies, too, attempts at improvement are under way. To discuss supplies and other problems and policies on the Continent, Richard K. Law is hustling from London to Washington. As Minister of State, Law ranks third in the British Foreign Office.

But in the face of these signs of better allied co-operation, plenty of problems still stood out that could benefit from the personal attention of Roosevelt and Churchill—and Stalin—in the not too distant future.

For example:

The Allies have no complete arrangements for control of Germany when peace comes. The question of who shall govern a freed Poland is a disturbing element, for Russia is aligned behind one faction, Britain and the United States behind another. One big issue was left unsettled by the Dumbarton Oaks Conference on World Security—what is to be done if one of the great powers becomes an aggressor?

By-Laws Prepared For World Air Body

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—A committee of eight legal experts representing seven countries operating international air services completed yesterday a proposed set of by-laws for a world association of airline operators.

The committee was chosen at a meeting of representatives of 21 countries at Chicago on the last day of the International Civil Aviation Conference. The articles of association drawn during their four-day session here will be circulated among all countries and companies interested in international air transport.

Another meeting probably will be held in Havana in April in response to an invitation of Dr. Luis Machado of Cuba.

John C. Cooler, Vice-President of Pan American Airways, was chairman of the committee, which included Dr. Machado, John Slader, a vice-president of American Export Airlines, Col. F. Flocon of France, H. J. Gorecki of Poland, J. R. McCrindle of British Overseas Airways Corporation, Per A. Norlin of Sweden, and Col. Pedro A. Chapa of Mexico.

Reich Stops 'Bonus' To Nazis in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP) — The German Government has stopped sending special monthly allowances to its war prisoners in Britain, it was learned today.

With the end of this novel Nazi "bonus" plan, thousands who maintained their defiant arrogance long after their capture have now agreed to work on the land for pocket money.

Under the Geneva convention of rules for war, commissioned officers are paid by their captors, and this is charged against their own country. There is no provision for paying other soldiers, however.

The Nazis instituted a "bonus plan" whereby noncommissioned officers were sent $5 and others $3 monthly, shortly after D-Day. The funds, estimated at about $4,000,000 a month, were transmitted through Switzerland.

Miners' Group in Australia Challenges Labor Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 15—The present Australian Labor Government will face a grave fight to remain in office at the next election unless it succeeds in establishing control over recalcitrant coal miners and forcing them to maintain full production.

Blunt admission of this possibility was made by Acting Prime Minister Francis M. Forde when he said recently, "It seems that a certain element among the miners is bent on driving out the Labor Government from power. I warn the more level-headed men in industry that these wreckers will succeed unless they are stopped by action taken by the majority of their mates."

Prime Minister John Curtin himself indicated his deep concern over the situation when he warned a few months ago that the miners' disregard of Government orders for full production could bring about his resignation.

Orders Disregarded

But despite this plain speaking and in defiance of the counsel of union leaders, the miners continue to disregard Government orders.

In fact, the Central Coupcil of the Miners Federation issued a direct challenge to the Government and to the Australian Council of Trade Unions by immediately authorizing stoppage at a colliery where employees' wages had been garnisheed.

Another mine was thrown idle by a strike called as a protest against the garnishee of wages for nonpayment of fines imposed for absenteeism.

Commenting on this stoppage Mr. Forde sharply reminded miners that the absenteeism for which these fines had been imposed occurred at a time when coal stocks in Australia were at their lowest level, necessitating rationing to the fighting services and industry.

Almost without exception, unions have followed the lead of the Executive of the Australian Council of Trades Unions in condemning the miners for their continued defiance, and in doing so, they have not hesitated to express alarm at the possibility of public annoyance resulting in unionists losing their Labor Government.

Threat of Stoppage

A. C. T. U., following up Mr. Forde's warning, administered a direct public rebuff to the miners by rejecting their proposal to hold a one-day stoppage weekly until the Federal Government treated their claims "more sympathetically."

A. C. T. U. also rejected a request that it support miners' demands for 16 days Christmas holiday instead of the 10 days granted by the Government.

In addition, it turned down the miners' request for support in a campaign to persuade the Government to reverse its decision to continue to garnishee miners' wages in all instances where fines imposed for breaches of regulations remain unpaid.

If the Government is not to risk losing more ground in the electorates, it cannot any longer sidestep the challenge and let strikes go on, but must take positive action against the miners.

Not only can it take action against each striking miner, but it can freeze Miners' Federation funds and thus prevent strikers from receiving strike pay. This latter weapon the Government has avoided using so far.

Decline in Cottonseed Crushed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the four-month period, Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, totaled 1,591,991 tons compared with 1,885,885 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mrs. Mallary Turns Hobby Into Profits— Leaves Social Life for Prize Dairy

By Olive Pearson Rice
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The picture which hangs over the living-room mantel in a home is often the touchstone to the family's interests. That's why Montvic Rag Apple Colantha Abbekerk, portrayed in a large water-colored photograph, graces the wall above the hearth of the old remodeled farmhouse at Bradford, Vermont, which is the R. DeWitt Mallary home. Abbe, a member of the Holstein-Friesian aristocracy, is the pride and joy of Mallary Farm, the world champion prize-winning cow of her class. She has more good points than a ration book.

How Abbe came to live at Mallary Farm is part of the story of how a young Springfield (Mass.) matron, Mrs. Gertrude Robinson Mallary, turned from city life and her social duties as president of the Junior League to cattle raising. Mallary Farm, bought as a hobby, now boasts one of the finest herds of registered cattle in the United States, and is conducted along the latest lines of scientific farming.

You have only to look at Mrs. Mallary in her dark blue slacks and greatcoat, her sleek coiffure ruffled, her cheeks tinged by lusty Vermont winds, and her eyes shining, to know that she finds her new rural life stimulating.

Summer Inspiration

Every summer the Mallarys vacationed at Lake Morey, Vermont, which is near Bradford, and it was there that the idea of a cattle farm first occurred to them. Bradford lies 150 miles due north of Springfield up and on the Connecticut River. The Green Mountains roll amiably along on the Vermont side and the rugged foothills of the White Mountains rear up on the New Hampshire side, while the river serpentines its way through the up-country.

The land slopes gently to the river, like a well-kept lawn, making ideal grazing country. In 1936 the Mallarys bought a farm in Bradford, seven Holstein-Friesian cows, and one bull. The venture began as a hobby. Mr. and Mrs. Mallary commuted the 150 miles from Springfield to Bradford on week ends and left a manager in control of the farm during the week.

Natural Development

One thing followed another. An adjacent farm came up for sale and they bought it. Then they bought two more farms. The mountain across the road was so beautiful and wooded they bought this so as to see to it that the woodman's axe spared the trees. More land provided pasture for more cattle, so more cattle were purchased. More cattle meant more work, which in turn necessitated more help. The farm received one of the largest dairy contracts in New England to supply milk to Dartmouth College, Mr. Mallary's Alma Mater, in near-by Hanover. The cattle raising hobby had become a thriving and time-consuming business.

Mrs. Mallary had been delving into an intensive course in cattle raising at Connecticut University, and about four years ago she announced to her family, "Either this is a full-time job and I stay here on the farm all the time, or we had better give it up." After a family conclave, it was decided that she should lay aside her many social and civic activities in the city and "retire" to the 750 rolling acres of their wind-swept Vermont farm. Mr. Mallary, a prominent corporation lawyer, commutes for long week ends. Richard is a student at Bradford Academy, and DeWitt, Jr., is now in the Navy.

Good Business Woman

When Mrs. Mallary took over the job of running the farm, her cattle began to go to town and bring home the prizes. Today she has 125 pedigreed Holstein-Friesian cattle. She handles the work of perfecting the breeding program, planning for building, keeping farm records, marketing the milk and the stock. She says the farm is making a profit, that the books are "well in the black," and that prize dairy cattle are now bringing the highest prices in 20 years.

She employs a manager, three herdsmen, and four hired men. She is often on the job at 5 o'clock in the morning although many nights she works late catching up with all the bookkeeping and detail work the business of "show" cattle entails. The attractive book-lined library where she works used to be the old woodshed. If you are looking for Chaucer, Shakespeare, or Steinbeck, these shelves are not for you. Rather, here are to be found exhaustive treatises on Abbe and her ancestors since ever they were first brought to this country.

Today Mrs. Mallary is nationally known as an authority on Holstein-Friesian cattle and has recently been made an editor on the staff of the New England Holstein Bulletin. Her husband heads the New England Holstein Association.

The most important work she has to perform is the choice and buying of more cattle. She bought Abbe at the age of 12 years for $2,500. Significantly, they named Abbe's first daughter at Mallary Farm, "Thankful," for this daughter brought more than the price they had paid for Abbe.

Bouchard Photos; Underwood & Underwood; Strohmeyer & Carpenter

City interests take second place these days in the thought of Gertrude Mallary (inset), who prefers to live at Mallary Farm, Bradford, Vt., and keep her model dairy "well in the black." One of the four farm units is shown above, its land sloping down to the Connecticut River. Below is Montvic Rag Apple Colantha Abbekerk, or "Abbe," the world-champion, prize-winning cow of her class, whose portrait graces the living-room mantel at Mallary Farm.

Even a Simple Holiday Dinner Can Be Festive!

By Fredrika D. Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If our own loved ones are not with us this year—or even if they are—Christmas will be a more satisfying day if we plan it to include a couple of service men or women away from home, or maybe the left-behind members in the family of a service man or woman.

Let's not make this a Christmas of material strain. Let's not spend more time or money or effort than we can conveniently afford. Let's substitute love and ingenuity for casual generosity. So that, come Christmas night, neither our budget nor our nerves will hurt unduly, and our hearts will still be glad.

We could decide to do our Christmas table in red and white and green, because these are the colors of Christmas. The combination is gay, pretty, easy to adhere to, and can be achieved without additional expense.

Let's get two—or maybe four or even six—of the biggest, reddest apples we can find. Let's polish them until they gleam, and then cut a hole in the blossom end of each apple and fit a red candle in the hole. A red apple makes the gayest kind of candle holder, and after the party is over it can be made into apple sauce.

Let's have a little red and white and green bouquet at each place. They're easy to make. Just dip bright red cranberries in white of egg, then roll in powdered sugar until each one is thickly frosted, and dry very slowly in a cool oven. Fashion them, together with blossoms of fluffy white popcorn, into little bouquets, using bits of green wire for the purpose, and use sprays of watercress or mint for leaves.

Another to-be-eaten-later favor might be individual bowls of popcorn made by pouring a thick syrup (¾ cup sugar, ¼ cup water, ⅓ cup white corn syrup, 2 tablespoons butter and a pinch of salt, all boiled together until it crackles) over a quart of popped corn. When the corn kernels are all coated with the syrup, press tightly over the outside of oiled or buttered custard cups, press in red cinnamon candies, and allow to cool. They will slip off the cups easily, and can be filled with nuts or candies or what-nots.

Why not start off with a glamorized version of an old favorite:

Tomato Cream Cocktail

4 cups tomato juice, well chilled
1 cup thick sour cream, well chilled
Chile powder, onion juice, lime juice and salt.

Add a little crushed ice and shake until thick and creamy. Serve at once.

While turkey, roast goose and ham are all traditional, you won't be able, in all probability, to have any of them. But don't you care. Instead have something new, delicious, and very much in keeping with the times.

Glazed Baked Corned Beef

Corned beef (a solid piece weighing five or six pounds)
1½ teaspoons dry mustard
1 tablespoon flour mixed with 2 tablespoons bacon or other drippings
½ cup brown sugar, tightly packed
½ cup orange juice and juice of 1 lemon
½ cup orange marmalade
18 cloves—approximately
Thick slices of cored unpeeled red apples

Wash corned beef thoroughly in cold water, then put to boil in a large pot full of cold water. Bring slowly to a boil, simmer for half an hour, drain, cover with boiling water, and simmer until tender, allowing about ¾ hour per pound. Cool in stock, drain, lay in roasting pan fat side up, rub with flour and drippings, stick with cloves, and bake in hot oven for fifteen minutes. Mix dry mustard, sugar and marmalade, and spread it over the corned beef. Lay apple slices all around, pour orange and lemon juice, and bake uncovered in moderate oven for half or three-quarters of an hour, basting meat and apples often with juice from the pan. Serve hot surrounded by the glazed apple slices. Excellent sliced cold if any is left.

Why not serve the green salad in a red cranberry ring? Novel, appropriate and pretty, with a welcome combination of flavors and textures. A nice salad would be a mixture of cubed celery, avocado and watercress. The dressing, to be passed separately, might be made of equal quantities of cream cheese and mayonnaise, well beaten, thinned to desired consistency with cream or milk, and well seasoned with lemon juice, salt and curry powder. A drop or two of onion juice is optional.

And let's end dinner in the grand manner, with an original

Mince Pie Alaska

1 single-crust mince pie
1 pint vanilla ice cream, frozen very hard
3 egg whites
½ cup granulated sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
1 pinch salt.

Have everything very cold, and work fast. Add salt to egg whites and beat until stiff. Add sugar (all but one tablespoonful) a little at a time, beating the while. Fold in vanilla. Cut vanilla ice cream into several pieces and spread thickly and quickly over pie, keeping well away from the edge. Swirl meringue over all, bringing it well over the edge. Sprinkle with remaining tablespoon of sugar, and pop into hot oven until delicately browned. Serve at once.

Girl Has Clerkship in Supreme Court

By Ray Pierre
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Early this fall a pretty woman boarded a train for the first time in her life to travel from Seattle, Washington, to Washington, D. C. She was happy, excited—and a little frightened. For she was going a long way from home. And she was embarking on a career unusual for a woman.

Associate Justice William O. Douglas had appointed her as his law clerk. It was the first time in the 154-year history of the United States Supreme Court that a woman was to hold such a position.

Twenty-four-year-old Lucile Lomen won this coveted appointment purely on merit. She was at the head of her class at the University of Washington Law School, where she graduated last spring. The only woman in her class, she worked part of her way through school as a secretary in the Dean's office. She also completed the four-year law course in three by attending summer sessions.

Logical Choice

Justice Douglas selected her on the recommendation of Dean Falknor of the University of Washington. Not in her disfavor was the fact that she attended the same college as the Justice did—Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington. He had kept in personal touch with many of his former instructors under whom Miss Lomen studied, too, so he had no difficulty in getting firsthand information about her.

Miss Lomen's appointment has been widely hailed by women lawyers as a significant step forward in their slow, uphill climb in a profession largely dominated by men.

"Except for the prejudice against them," says Miss Lomen, "there is no reason why women interested in the law shouldn't be able to go as far as men in the profession.

She reported for her job early in September, though her appointment runs from October 1, 1944, to 1945, in order to have enough time to get acquainted with the work. She hasn't yet had time to do much sightseeing or going about socially. Hers is often a seven-day-a-week and a nine-till-almost-any-hour job.

Early Ambition

Miss Lomen knew that she wanted to be a lawyer when she was in the sixth grade of grammar school. Her grandfather, Gilbert J. Lomen, was a Federal judge in Alaska for 12 years. He abandoned his law office in St. Paul and took one of his sons up to Nome during the gold rush. They remained to found the famous Lomen Reindeer Company which organized a reindeer trek lasting seven years (from 1928 to 1935) at the request of the Canadian government. The Lomens sold Canada the deer and drove them from western Alaska to northwestern Canada.

Miss Lomen attended a public school for white and half-breed children in Nome, where she was born. Alaska has a dual school system. There are Federal schools run by the Interior Department for the Eskimos, and public schools for whites and half-breeds.

"We were given an excellent basic education," Miss Lomen says. "The choice of subjects was smaller than in the States, but those subjects were drilled into us. We had small classes. There were only 21 students in my high school class, and our teachers were closer to our families and to us children."

Alaska to Seattle

When she was 14 her family moved to Seattle, but her father still carries on the business in Nome and spends seven months a year up there, although the Lomen Company no longer deals in reindeer, as the government bought them out in the late 1930's. Its principal commodity now is mining equipment.

Miss Lomen never had a chance to travel by train before going to the Capital because she's always gone by boat or plane to Alaska, or by automobile between home and Walla Walla.

Though she was only 10 years old when she decided on her career, she never had the audacity to discuss it with her grandfather. She always stood in awe of "the Judge."

"I don't care about getting inside a courtroom," says Miss Lomen with a friendly smile. "I just want to work with the law itself."

No better opportunity could offer itself for this ambition than her current job. She does research, examines arguments, looks up cases that have been cited in the briefs, looks up specific material for Justice Douglas' opinions. What better way to "work with the law" and to carve out a niche for herself in her profession?

Bombings and Quake in Japan Send Morale to New Low

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Popular morale in Japan is believed to have touched a new low this month, as a result of repeated B-29 bombings and a major earthquake. It is still far from the breaking point, but enthusiasm for the war has ebbed to a degree constituting a major challenge to the propaganda machine of the Koiso regime.

Evidence of popular apathy is plentiful in the Japanese home radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information. It is borne out by other sources.

The earthquake which struck south central Japan was itself a staggering blow. Tokyo admitted some damage in the important factory cities of Osaka and Nagoya. But the Japanese accounts were inconsistent, and are probably intended to conceal the actual extent and location of the damage.

Psychologically, the quake must have been important because the more superstitious elements among the Japanese attribute such disasters to the wrath of the sun goddess, Amaterasu, from whom the Emperor is descended. Moreover, the quake occurred on Dec. 8, Japanese time—the third anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

The temblor came after the series of B-29 raids on Tokyo which started on Nov. 24. The first raids are known to have caused a three-day panic. Tokyo radio usually goes on the air within a few minutes after each raid, shrilly complimenting the people for their calmness before there has been any opportunity to know how they have reacted.

Fire-Prevention Roads

Reports of the mass exodus from Tokyo, in addition to the planned evacuation of several months ago, also point to considerable disorganization. Radio Tokyo tells the outside world alternately that the Tokyo raids have no effect on morale and that they have actually buoyed it up. But the radio assures the Japanese people that 39 new "fire-prevention roads" are to be built in Tokyo, in addition to the 200 meters of such roads built last spring.

In the background is the spectre of insufficient war production, especially of planes and ships.

The Japanese Cabinet has once more reached a solution on paper by approving the formation of a "central policy joint promotion council" to co-ordinate war production. But this has such a familiar ring that even the controlled press of Japan may be expected to be critical of the project.

A basic concern is the manpower situation. One Tokyo commentator complained of the "depletion in the reserve of men at home," despite labor conscription of men 14 to 60 and unmarried women 14 to 40. Control were extended to the jobs of all day laborers on Dec. 10.

An article in the Tokyo Asahi on Aug. 21, reported by Yenan Radio last month, admitted that "even factory-owners and employees fail to realize the importance and significance of the war." It complained that not a single worker stayed on the job even a few minutes after closing time.

Decline in Volunteers

The same article alleged that the system of labor conscription was not working smoothly. It added: "There are many people now who for no reason disobey the Government's order regarding the organization of volunteers and conscription. . . . Girl volunteers do not come to half the number stipulated in the Government decree."

Another commentary on Tokyo Radio said that absenteeism ran as high as 40 per cent in some Tokyo factories—and this was before the first B-29 raid on the Capital. The speaker attributed most of this to "malingering." He said that a third of the absentees claimed they "were suffering from beri-beri or pneumonia"—which may be of some significance—but he denied the validity of the claim.

Tokyo Radio urges the Japanese people to do everything in their power to raise the morale of the industrial workers. Specific acts suggested include washing the workers' laundry, leaving flowers in the bachelor workers' dormitories, and giving them medicine and rubbing their skin with moxa (a soft substance prepared from the young leaves of the Chinese wormwood) when they are ill.

The people of Japan are constantly reassured about the food situation. But late in November Agricultural Minister Shimada said that the drive to produce more food had "entered the decisive stage" and appealed to the farmers to redouble their labors "because there seems to be a tendency to delay sowing considerably this year throughout the nation."

Other radiocasts stress the need for growing still more sweet potatoes on the uplands, since they require little manpower to harvest.

New Foods Developed

All sorts of ersatz foods have made their appearance. The Nazi Transocean news agency recently reported the decoration of several Japanese chemists for the invention of a new food made from rotten wood, sawdust, and starch, seasoned by exposure to the sun. A butter substitute is made from crushed silkworms.

The Government has opened soup kitchens in the cities, but Tokyo Radio admits that they serve watery soup containing "only a few stringy shavings of egg plant" or other vegetables. Long queues form in front of these places at mealtimes.

Some 164 "people's drinking spots" have been opened in Tokyo, where the tired worker can get a cup or two of sake and a dish of food for about 1.20 yen. But here, too, a line of 200 to 300 persons is said to form, even in the blackout.

The problem of sanitation is growing acute. In Tokyo 50 members of the Bar Association have volunteered to scrub and polish the streetcars and busses. Their job is not made easier by the fact that the streetcars now haul vegetables and fish, because of the shortage of delivery trucks. The seats have been removed from some of the streetcars in order to crowd in more people.

Wartime clothing is drab and threadbare. The women are encouraged to wear "mompei" or slacks, usually made over from men's trousers. Ninety-five per cent of the men wear old western clothing, and brimless hats are now the fashion.

The theaters are crowded, and performances are limited to 2½ hours in order to crowd more people in. The few remaining newspapers appear only in two-page editions—two sides of a single sheet, closely printed. Books are scarce, like everything else, and new magazines can be obtained only by turning the old ones in.

Norwegians Bar 'Just' Peace, Want Retribution Under Law

Who shall say what shall be done with Germany?
Many plans are being evolved—mostly on the part of the great powers whose armies carry the banners of liberation.
But what of the peoples who have suffered most? What do the nations now being freed from Nazi slavery believe should be the pattern of future Germany?
Today, the seventh of a series of articles presents the Norwegian view.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—A stern peace, incorporating absolute safeguards against Germany's industrial capacity ever to wage war again, must be imposed on the German people if the aspirations of the sorely tried Norwegian nation are to carry any degree of weight in the settlement.

There is a strong element of bitterness in the Norwegian attitude—bitterness which has sprung from 4½ years of oppression during German occupation—but even stronger is the conviction that the preservation of civilization depends on a peace which recognizes the historic role of the German people as aggressors and guarantees that they will never be permitted to act that role again. Shocked from its traditional neutrality by the German invasion in April, 1940, Norway has suffered too grievously to either forgive or forget the enormity of German crimes.

Norwegians, at least those who apparently represent the viewpoint of the lawful Government of Norway, do not distinguish between good and bad Germans. The Norwegian Ambassador to the United States, Wilhelm Morgenstierne, has stated it this way:

"No Forgetfulness"

"There must be no forgetfulness, no mollycoddling when it comes to the task of preventing the German people from ever again running amuck in the world.

"I say purposely the Germans and not the Nazis. . . . It is the German people who today—in spite of knowledge of what is going on—are holding up Hitler's blood-dripping hands; it is the German people who refuse to raise their voice or lift a finger against the atrocities of their own leaders, their own soldiers, their own Gestapo agents.

"We know now, by the example of Norway and other subjugated countries, that where there's a will there's a way, and that, with the weapons of the spirit and the will, any tyrants and mechanized barbarians can be challenged, defied, and balked."

Sympathy for Criminal Hit

Detecting a disposition to distinguish between Nazis and the German people in certain proposals presented to the International Labor Organization conference at Philadelphia last May, Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, told the gathering:

"It is admirable to see the great emphasis that is given to the future of Germany and to the building up of new industries in Germany, but what about the countries that have been devastated, destroyed, and tortured by Germany? Shall we repeat the sins of moral neutrality and give more of our sympathy to the criminal than to his victim? . . .

"It is an integral part of any conception of justice that crime should be punished. . . . The peoples of the occupied countries do not wish any private retaliation and revenge, but they demand that justice should be done and crime punished. It is the only way to prevent the poisoning of minds in the occupied countries."

At Minneapolis, Minn., a few weeks ago, Ambassador Morgenstierne again presented a clear statement of the Norwegian view. "Another war, more horrible than human imagination can ever visualize, will break out in another 10, 20, or 30 years from now if we do not see to it that Germany and the other aggressors are kept under strict supervision and control as long as necessary to protect those who come after us. . . .

Hard Peace Demanded

"Together, we of the United Nations must impose a strong and hard peace on the aggressors. Not exactly a 'just' peace. Did it ever occur to you that those who speak of a 'just' peace always mean a soft, a lenient, peace?

"I fail to see the logic of such reasoning. A 'just' peace, of course, would mean a peace which does to the Germans all that they have done to us. . . . We do not want to stoop to the level of the Germans.

"What we want is a peace of stern retribution and punishment, under the law, for the guilty; a return of the aggressor's loot; a redemption, as far as at all possible, of the destruction, the iniquities, the vile perversions of justice, the brazen mockery of truth and decency which have taken place in all occupied countries during the reign of the German hordes. And, before all, we want a peace of unshakable determination that this shall never happen again."

48 Million Parcel Post Gifts

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Servicemen are keeping Postmaster Albert Goldman doubly busy with Christmas gifts. He reports 48,000,000 parcel post packages have been sent overseas from the New York post office, and soldiers are sending home $1,000,000 daily in money orders.

BABY DIET HINTS

Three Important Vegetables for Older Babies!

If your baby is old enough to chew, then it is time you served Gerber's Chopped Foods. Begin with any of the three vegetables — chopped Carrots, chopped Green Beans and chopped Spinach. These are cooked the Gerber way with a steam process that protects important minerals and vitamins. Each comes in the same size can as Gerber's Strained Foods — an average serving for older babies.

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POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

Wider Federal Aid Is Urged In Welfare Work

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 (AP)—The American Public Welfare Association has advocated broadening the scope of public welfare services through increased federal aids to meet greater needs which it declared will come inevitably with the ending of the war.

Five recommendations approved by the Association at the closing session of its annual two-day meeting follow:

1. Extension of federal grants-in-aid to persons in other than the present three categories of the aged, blind, and dependent children.
2. Lifting or raising of present maximum limitations on grants to individuals as now incorporated in the Social Security Act.
3. A greater share of federal aid to the lower income states.
4. Desirability of eliminating residence requirements.
5. Additional federal aid to the states for medical care of the needy.

Miss Loula Dunn, Alabama Commissioner of Public Welfare, was elected President of the Association, succeeding James M. Patterson, Director of the Maryland Department of Public Welfare.

Other new officers included: Harry O. Page, Commissioner, Maine Department of Health and Welfare, Director.

The Councils of State and Local Public Welfare Administrators held joint meetings, with representatives of 46 states present. Mr. Page was named Chairman of the State Council. Miss Bernice Reed, City Director of Welfare in Denver, Colo., and Douglas Wood, County Welfare Director of Atlanta, Ga., were named Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the local Council.

Buys $150 Million War Bonds

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Prudential Insurance Company of America announced it had taken $150,000,000 worth of bonds in a second purchase in the Sixth War Loan. The subscription brought the company's total to $375,000,000 in the current drive. Its grand total is $2,379,000,000 for all six drives.

Enjoys Company of Her Dog

Associated Press

Judy Ann Koch and Susie, Her Terrier

Playing at home in Cleveland, Ohio, Judy Ann Koch is enjoying herself with Susie, her lively terrier. The little girl is regaining her sight after being hit by an automobile last Sept. 14 when she tried to rescue a dog. Physicians advance no medical explanation of her recovery. Her mother, Mrs. Clyde Koch, said the child's recovery "is because of so many good thoughts and prayers from so many good people."

Avery Given Three Days To Comply in WLB Dispute

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—The case of Sewell Avery versus the National War Labor Board has become the case of Sewell Avery versus the Roosevelt Administration.

Repeated clashes of the Montgomery Ward Chairman, growing out of war-bred cases, have now headed up toward another spectacular issue.

The NWLB, including industrial members, yesterday unanimously told Mr. Avery to stop disobeying its orders.

Mr. Avery has until the night of Dec. 18 to comply, or face Government seizure of stores in seven cities.

If he doesn't, the whose issue will be dumped into the President's—and in effect, the nation's—lap again, in the midst of the battle for production.

Began Long Ago

What is happening now really began long ago.

After Pearl Harbor, in return for labor's no-strike pledge, the Government gave unions the wartime "maintenance-of-membership" privilege and other concessions. Under this, workers had a right to join, or refrain from joining, unions, but after joining, had to stay in unions for the duration of the contract.

In order to maintain industrial peace, the Government set up the National War Labor Board, under William H. Davis, representing public, labor, and industry, to iron out difficulties.

The Government took control of pay, and pegged prices.

The whole structure was tied in together, according to the plan.

Mr. Avery was one of many industrialists who disliked the "maintenance - of - membership" clause and other pro-union parts of the bargain. But Mr. Avery, almost alone, kept right on fighting the provision to which others acceded only under protest.

Here is the record:

May, 1941—With court assistance the National Labor Relations Board forced Montgomery Ward to reinstate five workers alleged discharged for union activities.

November, 1942—Mr. Avery refuses WLB order to sign contract with Congress of Industrial Organizations-Retail Workers Union. Big anti-WLB advertising campaign launched by Montgomery Ward. Mr. Avery signs up following direct presidential appeals.

September, 1943 — Mr. Avery's subsidiary, U. S. Gypsum, refuses to obey WLB edict to sign union contract. Court action brought by Company; WLB asserted to be illegal.

December, 1943 — Mr. Avery refuses to renew C. I. O.-Retail Workers' contract, as ordered by WLB. Suit brought.

April, 1944 — Chicago strike against Ward leads to spectacular store seizure when Mr. Avery defies Roosevelt executive order to extend contract, pending NLRB election, Congressional investigation.

June, 1944 — Union wins NLRB election. WLB orders extension of contract. Mr. Avery declines compliance, and applies for court injunction.

October, 1944 — Federal District Court dismisses six Ward suits for injunction to prevent enforcement of WLB directives.

November, 1944 — United States Supreme Court upholds lower court in dismissing injunction suits.

December, 1944—Ward employees in four Detroit stores strike to force Company compliance with WLB orders.

The present controversy, it will be seen, grows from the others. The Company was not represented at yesterday's hearing, but in a telegram called WLB orders in the Detroit case "illegal and uneconomic."

The WLB will take up other Ward cases in hearings today.

Refusal of Mr. Avery to back down and obey would presumably mean Government seizure of the stores.

In the face of the Supreme Court's ruling, Ward's telegram yesterday charged "the courts have adopted the view of counsel and have held these [WLB] orders to be unenforceable and merely advisory."

The 2½ years of Ward resistance to wartime labor machinery epitomizes the whole struggle.

A feature of the situation is that if the long Ward struggle had been successful at almost any point, the rest of the precarious balance of integrated business-Government-labor wartime cooperation would almost certainly have collapsed.

The House Committee investigation stressed its conviction that if an order against one businses house or one union could not be enforced, "anything like a stable war labor policy would be gone."

Avery Supported

Mr. Avery's protracted defiance of the wartime labor agency has had considerable support.

This apparently flows from the fact that much of the improvised labor machinery rests on White House executive order rather than legislation; that resentment exists against high wages; and that Mr. Roosevelt is charged with favoring labor.

The American Federation of Labor-Musicians' Union under James C. Petrillo, for instance, successfully defied the White House and WLB. Mr. Petrillo's industrial counterpart, Sewell Avery, has been more severely dealt with by the White House, and more leniently dealt with by newspapers.

The distinction drawn between them by the Administration, now apparently upheld by court, is that the Musicians' Union does not directly affect the war effort, while Montgomery Ward does.

In other labor disputes, the WLB has refused to intervene while workers were on strike. Although a strike now exists in Detroit, the WLB has ignored the matter, presumably on the ground that, since the Company is defying a WLB order, the onus rests on the latter.

The WLB ordered Ward to correct allegedly substandard wages by instituting a $20.24 weekly minimum, or 46 cents an hour. The minimum was made retroactive to Dec. 7, 1942. Other provisions included maintenance of membership, voluntary revocable check-off, a modified seniority clause and grievance procedure including arbitration.

Ward refusal to comply has involved a sum now estimated by workers at $500,000. The four Ward Detroit stores employ 1,763 workers. They are being picketed; other C. I. O. Detroit unions are giving assistance, and the disturbance threatens to spread to Ward branches elsewhere.

Navy Men Buy About Billion In War Bonds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Fighting men and civilian employees of the U. S. Navy have invested close to $1,000,000,000 in war bonds in the last three years.

That was the report given at a news conference today by Capt. Gerald A. Eubank, Navy Co-ordinator for War Bonds.

"We don't use a patriotic appeal to sell bonds to men in uniform," he said, "because when men are fighting and many give their lives, a patriotic appeal would have a hollow sound. We sell them bonds for their own postwar security—for savings."

Captain Eubank said Navy personnel put more than $61,000,000 extra in war bonds during the Navy's semiannual bond campaign on Pearl Harbor Day.

The $61,000,000 compares with extra sales of $23,000,000 on Pearl Harbor Day last year, and $47,800,000 last July 4.

The Treasury has announced the latest sales figures in the sixth war loan as follows:

E bonds, $1,535,000,000; total individual sales, $3,796,000,000; corporations, $12,672,000,000; grand total, $16,468,000,000.

The drive ends Saturday. Bond money continues to count until the end of December, with the final figures being announced Jan. 2.

Nazis Are 'Acting Like Locust Plague'

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 15

The Germans are "acting like a plague of locusts" as they fall back in Czechoslovakia, stripping the country of all food and movable equipment and leaving its cities piles of ruins, the head of the Czechoslovak Government Delegation for Liberated Territory charged Dec. 14.

Court Told Facts All In On AP Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Justice Department insists the Supreme Court now has all the essential facts it needs to decide the Government's civil antitrust suit against the Associated Press.

The Department in a memorandum presented to the Tribunal yesterday argued that there is no need to send the case back to a lower court for a trial in which evidence would be produced through testimony of witnesses and cross-examination of them.

The memorandum was requested by the Supreme Court, which took the case under advisement after hearing argument last week.

During the argument several Justices questioned Government counsel closely on the reasons for the action of the lower court in deciding the AP case by summary judgment—judgment based solely on affidavits and depositions.

Justice Douglas commented he could not understand how an anti-trust suit of such complexity could be decided by summary judgment.

The lower court, a special three-judge U. S. District Court in New York, ruled the AP must change its membership by-laws. The summary judgment procedure was used on request of the Government and over the opposition of AP counsel.

The Department's memorandum insisted "that all material facts are established beyond dispute and that, on these facts, the judgment of the District Court should be affirmed."

AP counsel said they were studying the memorandum. Under court rules, they may file an answer if they wish to do so.

The memorandum also said:

"We submit that the contention is almost wholly based upon misinterpretation of the government's position or statements or upon failure to distinguish between essential and nonessential facts. We further submit that nothing to which AP refers puts in genuine dispute the ultimate facts."

President Signs Pension Bill For World War I Benefits

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a bill providing pensions for widows and children of deceased veterans of World War I.

Estimated to cost $37,000,000 in its first years, the pension system provides benefits up to $74 a month for families of men who served in the war.

The measure extends coverage to the families of virtually all World War I veterans, since it provides pensions regardless of the cause of death. Previously, pensions were allowed widows and children only (1) if the veteran died of a disability connected with his war service and (2) if he died of some other cause, but had been disabled in the war.

Widows without children will get $35 a month. A widow with one child will receive $45, and $5 will be paid for each additional child.

A child of a deceased veteran, whose mother also is dead, will get $18. Two orphans will receive $27, three will get $36 and for each additional orphan $4 is provided.

No childless widow can draw a pension unless her annual income is under $1,000. Nor can a widow with children qualify for a pension unless her income is less than $2,500.

A veteran must have served at least 90 days for his family to be eligible. And, to discourage women from marrying veterans with the idea of obtaining pensions, the law says that any woman who has married a veteran after the effective date of the Act must have been married to him for 10 years to receive the pension upon his death.

WMC Classifies Help Appeals To Meet Manpower Shortages

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—In a move to speed the placement of workers in war plants where they are most urgently needed, the War Manpower Commission last night set up a nation-wide system for classifying requests of employers for help.

Five categories were established in order of their relative importance to the war effort.

The action was taken, Chairman Paul V. McNutt said, in an effort to reduce the chance of inequities that might arise in some industrial areas in which more than one item on the critical war production programs is being manufactured.

In the past, manpower priorities in each area have been fixed by WMC area directors, but criteria to assure standard ratings throughout the country had not been established.

The five categories, approved under an agreement between the WMC and the War Production Board, follow:

Priority No. 1—Orders of exception national importance.

No. 2—Emergency orders.

No. 3—Orders for establishments that have been assigned a production urgency rating of 3 and whose production or service is behind schedule for manpower reasons or threatens to become so because of an expanded schedule, and only if they are orders for workers for "must" production or services.

No. 4—Orders for establishments that have been assigned a production urgency rating of 4.

No. 5—Orders for essential and locally needed establishments having a production urgency rating of 5 or above.

Under the system, any order in a local United States Employment Service office will be classed "nonpriority" unless it had been given a priority designation by the National Manpower Priorities Committee, or by the WMC regional, state, or area director.

Congress Rift Hits Irrigation In California

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Advocates of a postwar rivers and harbors program strove today to overcome sizzling opposition to one amendment holding up final congressional action.

Authorizing projects to cost nearly half a billion dollars, the bill struck a formidable snag in a House-approved but Senate-rejected proposal to exempt California's Central Valley from Reclamation Law limitations.

The House approved a conference report restoring the controversial amendment, but there was serious talk of a filibuster against it in the Senate.

The rider is opposed by the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, and this raised the possibility of a presidential veto even if the bill survives objections in the Senate to which it went late yesterday.

In the House yesterday Representative Jerry Voorhis (R) of California declared that big land holders would benefit if the Valley is exempted from Federal laws limiting to 160 acres the land any one owner can irrigate from Federally financed projects.

This was disputed by Representative Alfred J. Elliott (D) of California. He said persons outside the Valley had no right to oppose the rider which he contended was wanted by the people who pay for irrigation.

King George Gives Ball At Buckingham Palace

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—King George VI, gave a birthday ball at Buckingham Palace last night, the first dance there since the start of the war.

It was the first ball attended by both Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose in London. Guests numbered about 100.

Bard Sees War in Far East Greatest Conflict of All Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Warning anew that "the military and economic situation of the Japanese is not so weak as we would like to think," Ralph A. Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy, sees the war in the Pacific as "perhaps the greatest and most important war of all time as far as America and its future are concerned."

The Navy official, in a talk to 1,023 graduates of the United States Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School, Columbia University, at exercises in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine here yesterday, stressed that "compared to our conflict with Japan, in some respects the war with Germany is almost a local war."

"Some people say the war is about over," he said, "Perhaps the greatest and most important war of all time as far as we are concerned is being fought in the Pacific.

"A Japanese victory and the domination by the Japanese barbarians—as they have proved themselves—of the terrible land masses of Asia, the East Indies and the Pacific, containing over one half the population of the world, would utterly destroy world civilization as we know it."

Reviewing strategy to show that the enemy today was playing for time as never before in making Allied victories as costly as possible, the while propagandizing for a compromise peace, Mr. Bard called for American realization that, despite inroads upon Japan's naval and air power, her home area was still powerful and deadly, strengthened by conquered plunder.

"Their hope is to prolong hostilities, awaiting a great wave of war weariness over America after the defeat of Germany," he warned.

"Before us lies the choice of winning by a knock-out or settling for a rather doubtful decision. If we win completely and all the way, we will have kept the faith of our fighting men and won a lasting peace. If we settle for anything less, it simply means that we have let our men down and set the stage for another war—a war their children will have to wage."

With his emphasis against a national attitude tending to engrossment in defeat of the Nazis as the victory of paramount importance went the Undersecretary's urgency to the families of the new officers that "this war is to be long" and that "as yet there is no indication that we can relax our efforts and our vigilance."

The naval officers' oath was administered to the graduates by Commodore J. K. Richards, commandant of the school.

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U. S. Plans for World Security Told in 'Memo to the People'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 — The State Department currently is giving wide publicity to what in effect is a "memorandum to the American people" on the Government's plans for postwar world security against war.

Its action is implementing the Department's intention to keep the whole country in closer contact with evolving foreign policy and the facts which lie behind foreign policy, and it provides, in this first instance, an authorized exposition of the what, whys, and wherefores of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

It is evident that from now until the treaty comes before the Senate for ratification some months hence, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius and his aids intend to present to the nation the fullest possible discussion of exactly what it is about in building the postwar-peace machinery and why they believe the United States would be imperiling its own freedom if it should fail to participate.

On the basis of this official appraisal, it is evident that the State Department attaches major importance to these phases of the Dumbarton Oaks agreements:

Seeks to Remove War Causes

It emphasizes that the primary and foremost duty of the security council is to remove the causes of war—that the use of force is its last resort, not its first.

It stresses the emerging charter of the United Nations embodies significant improvements, both in theory and in operation, over the Covenant of the old League of Nations.

It holds that the "obligations" to be accepted under Dumbarton Oaks "go considerably further than those assumed by the parties to the Kellogg Pact and by members of the League of Nations.

It affirms that these obligations, together with the extensive power of the proposed security council to decide upon measures to be taken in the event of a breach of the peace, will mark a step forward in "our ceaseless efforts to find means of preventing war."

"Tremendous Advance"

It warns that no peace machinery by itself will provide security and declares that "if the peace-loving nations of the world are firmly resolved to establish such machinery and if they have the sustained will to use and support it, the proposed organization would doubtless, we believe, represent a tremendous advance in our modern world."

These views come from the agreed exposition of Dumbarton Oaks which members of the American delegation to the conference are currently taking to the people in a series of public meetings across the country.

The State Department spokesman emphasize three principal functions of the new world organization, each of which is related to the single aim of maintaining peace and security.

"The long-range purpose and objective," they say, "is to assist in the creation of those conditions of stability and well-being in the international community which will be conductive to the maintenance of peace. Second, the organization would facilitate peaceful means of adjustment or settlement of disputes between nations which, if permitted to continue, might result in a breach of the peace. Finally, if peaceful means failed and a threat to or breach of the peace occurred, the organization would take such forceful action as might be required to maintain or restore peace."

Two Fundamental Differences

They also point out that there are two fundamental differences between the new United Nations charter and the Geneva Covenant.

In the first place, the Dumbarton Oaks proposals assign to each of the principal organs of the organization clear-cut responsibilities, thereby eliminating any confusion as to jurisdiction. In the second place, each organ is endowed with appropriate powers for the discharge of its functions. These observations relate especially to the proposed general assembly and the security council.

The State Department's exposition of the general assembly of the world organization puts stress upon these points:

"The general assembly is to be the central organ of the organization in which all member states, large and small, wuold be represented on an equal footing and would enjoy equal responsibilities. In this body, the truly democratic character of the structure would be reflected. The general assembly would be the center for international discussion and action with respect to co-operation in political, economic and social questions generally.

"It would be expected to review the state of relations among nations and make recommendations to governments for the promotion of their co-operative efforts.

Responsible for Basic Freedoms

"It would be responsible for promoting the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"It would also consider and make recommendations regarding the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of peace and security, including those governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments.

"In short, the general assembly would be the arm of the organization which would promote its long-range objectives for the advancement of human freedom and progress. It would not be in any sense a legislative body or any agency of a superstate, but rather an instrumentality to facilitate agreement among states for the advancement of their common aims."

And this is the appraisal of the role of the security council:

"Constructive activity such as that entrusted to the assembly would be greatly impaired if conditions of insecurity prevailed. Hence the Dumbarton Oaks proposals place great emphasis on the powers and procedures to be employed for the maintenance of peace and security. These powers would be vested in the security council.

Permanent Seats

"This council would be a small body of 11 members which would be in continuous session, alert and ready for any emergency. Of the 11 members, the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and eventually France would have permanent seats.

"It is clear that the economic strength and military potential of these countries place them in a position of special responsibility in any matter relating to peace and security. Realistic recognition is given this fact in according them permanent seats on the security council."

The State Department spokesmen cite these six successive steps which under the Dumbarton Oaks plan the security council would be authorized to take to maintain peace and security:

1. The security council can investigate any dispute or any situation which may lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute.

2. It can call upon the parties to a dispute to seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, or by any other peaceful means of their own choice, or it can recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

Judicial Steps First

Up to this point, the successive steps open to the council are of a judicial nature. Only if these several steps have failed to settle the dispute in accordance with the purposes and principles of the organization and only if the dispute is found to constitute a continuing threat to the peace is the council empowered to proceed to further steps of a political nature.

3. If the means already described fail, and if the security council should determine that, as a result, there exists a threat to the peace, it can decide whether it should take action.

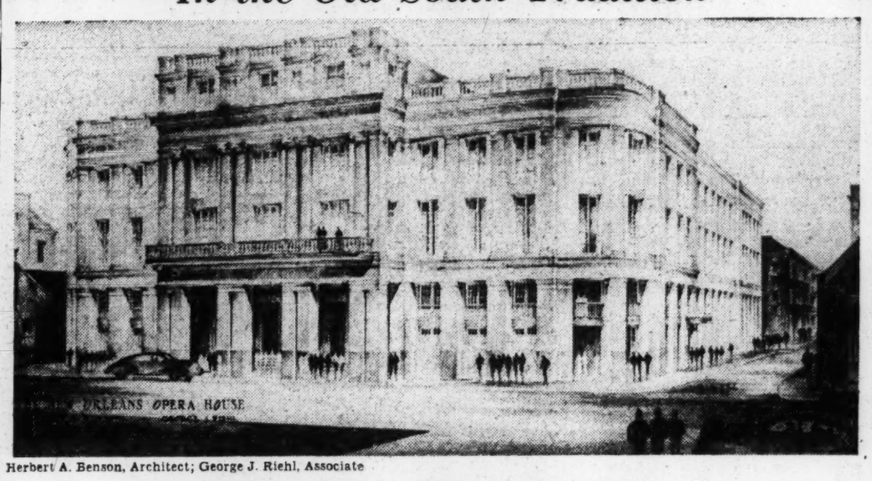
4. If the council decides in the affirmative, it then can determine the measures to be taken to maintain or restore peace and security.

5. The council can take diplomatic, economic, or other measures short of the use of armed force, these measures envisaging possible complete or partial interruption of communications and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations.

6. Finally, but only in the last analysis, if all previous steps have been found inadequate, is the council empowered to take such action by air, naval, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

"Clearly, under the proposed plan," the State Department's exposition concludes, "every possible effort is to be made to settle international disputes without recourse to the use of force, but force is to be available if only thus can international peace and security be maintained or restored."

In the Old South Tradition



Herbert A. Benson, Architect; George J. Riehl, Associate

Proposed French Opera House in New Orleans, La.

Architect's drawing of proposed new French Opera House in New Orleans, La., to follow the design of the original French Opera House as closely as possible under modern conditions.

Student Units Ask Economic Aid for Britain

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Grounds of economic and military self-interest require the United States "to go some distance in assisting Great Britain in meeting her serious postwar economic and financial difficulties," in the opinion of 32 faculty and student groups throughout the country, in a report made public today.

As members of the Universities Committees on Post-War International Problems, the groups expressed their opinion after study of relations with the British Commonwealth of Nations, as Problem XV in a series conducted by Committee headquarters here.

Welfare of the world, as well as welfare of the United States and Britain, justify "continued close collaboration" between the two English-speaking Allies, the professors and students emphasized.

Support for a general international organization was voiced.

"One thing we can do is to take steps to enlarge greatly the volume of international trade," the report said. We should, the groups believe, lower our tariff rates substantially. For in the long run, aside from temporary credits and loans, Britain and the other countries of the world can buy from us only if they sell to us. Britain, especially, will need desperately to increase its exports in the postwar years. We should, the groups hold, make credits available to Britain, preferably through an international agency. It is recognized, however, that these credits, if they are not to be gifts, will serve only as temporary palliatives. In the long run Britain must pay for the goods it needs to buy, and to do that it must increase radically the amount of its exports.

Must Regain Shipping

Another necessary step for Great Britain is to regain its prewar position as one of the great shipping nations of the world. The income from shipping services will serve to supplement its income from exports and help to balance its international account. Most of the Groups agree that we should not try to preserve the overwhelming dominance in shipping which we have acquired during the war. In the interests of national defense, we need to improve our relative prewar maritime position, but we must recognize the legitimate needs of other countries. We should not subsidize our shipping beyond the needs of national defense, the groups urge. If we follow this policy they believe that the natural advantages in this field which the British possess will soon enable them to resume a world shipping position adequate to their needs.

Our Lend-Lease settlement with members of the British Commonwealth, as with other recipients of such aid, should be a generous one, the groups urge. We should give full credit for reverse Lend-Lease. Lend-Lease goods which have been expended should be regarded as part of our contribution to the war effort. Their expenditure has saved many American lives. Goods that are still usable and returnable should be returned or sold abroad in accordance with some pre-arranged plan. Only for capital goods such as warehouses, airports, and docks should some sort of payment be expended, the groups believe. Even here, they urge, we should not ask for money or territory, but should accept the sort of payment envisaged in Article VII of the master Lend-Lease agreement, a settlement which will emphasize the long-run aim of economic well-being for all the nations of the world.

No Transfer of Colonies

Most of the groups oppose any transfer of British colonial possessions to the United States, even in the Caribbean area. They feel that defense needs would best be met through allocation of the use of strategic areas to an international security organization, which might then ask specific countries to assume special responsibilities for their control.

As to the British empire in general, many of the groups feel that the promise of empire development along the lines already laid down by the British Government is reasonably satisfactory. They point to the generally high standards of British colonial administration and to the actual progress made in a number of areas under British control toward independence or dominion status. They judge that present policy does commit Great Britain to the promotion of increased self-government for her colonies within a Commonwealth framework. A number of groups remark, however, that they would be reassured were Britain to accept a system of international supervision for all colonies and dependent areas including its own. All the groups are united in holding that responsibility for the development of such areas is a trust which ultimately should be administered under the supervision of an international organization backed by responsible world opinion. Some groups look forward to eventual direct international administration of such areas.

French Opera Is Once Again Expected in New Orleans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In a vacant lot, overgrown with weeds and surrounded by an unsightly, unscalable fence, from which for a quarter of a century nothing more musical has emanated than the dull thud of lumber being carefully stacked, there may one day soon again pour forth operatic music such as New Orleans has not heard since 1919.

For this is the original site, at the corner of Toulouse and Bourbon Streets in the heart of the famous Vieux Carre, from which will rise again, according to plans now being completed, the new French Opera House, a replica of the onetime world-famous French Opera House which was burned on Dec. 4, 1919.

Opera is an integral heritage of this great city and a concerted effort is now under way to recapture those glamorous operatic years which definitely identified New Orleans as the one truly Latin-American city.

The movement to revive and reconstruct the French Opera House is spearheaded by Walter Loubat, President of the French Opera House Association which has commissioned architect Herbert A. Benson to draw up plans for a new French Opera House to be erected on the site of the old French Opera. It is a project which stirs the imagination of the younger generation and provokes nostalgic memories in the hearts of the older generation.

Impetus and enthusiasm for this movement arise from the fact that it was here in New Orleans that opera in America was initiated and reached spectacular heights in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

The official history of opera in New Orleans dates from the year 1796 when the operatic works of the chief composers of the day were regularly presented to Creole audiences, a generation before the elder Garcia began his first season of Italian opera in New York at the Park Theater. In New Orleans, as early at 1791, a company of actors headed by Louis Blaize Tabary, refugees from the bloody Santo Domingan uprising, arrived in New Orleans and by 1792 were presenting a series of performances in a frame building, the Theatre Saint Pierre, in the Vieux Carre. Opera soon became the principal feature of this theater of which Tabary was director and, from this small nucleus, opera in New Orleans and in America had its actual beginning.

Historical records reveal a succession of theater experiments, whose sheer number and persistence prove that in the Latin heart nothing takes the place of music and music-with-drama. In 1792 the Creole population was not much over 5,000 "white citizens." Yet the Theater Saint Pierre pioneered such little-known scores as "Les Marie Garcons," "Pauve Jacques" and "L'Amant Jaloux." Imbued with the new-world spirit, angels of the local operatic effort did not ask what had succeeded elsewhere; they did their own thinking and worked out their destiny along a new design. History notes also that most of the artists were "refugees" from France, or incarnate demagogues who interspersed their acts with many songs of the Terreur, such as "La Carmagnole" and the "Ca-Ira" and disorders became so frequent at the Saint Pierre that the place was closed in 1806.

But the love of entertainment by the Creoles had to be met. Theater devotees combined to build a house which the best elements of the city might frequent. Le Theatre Saint Phillipe was founded in 1807 and gave, during its tenure, 450 operatic performances.

The American Theatre, functioning from 1822 to 1854, listed among its better known productions, the operas "Robert le Diable" and "Le Barbier de Seville." During the period of Le Theatre Saint Charles (1936 to 1895) Italian musicians were brought over to present among other operas J. Fromenthal Elias Halevy's "La Juive" and the lesser known "Il Palpiti." However, with the Italian exception and a short-lived season of German music-drama, opera in New Orleans, due to its large Creole population, was invariably sung in French.

Top-Scoring U. S. Air Aces Continue 'Knocking 'em Down'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Eight of the 19 top-scoring aces of the American Air Forces are still on active duty today, with continuing opportunity to increase their totals.

Six others are in the United States on leave, serving as instructors, or recuperating; one is a prisoner of war; one killed and three are listed as missing in action.

Leading the list on the basis of number of planes shot down is Maj. Richard Ira Bong, Poplar, Wisc., who this week received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his exploits which include shooting down 38 enemy planes. He still is on duty with the 5th Air Force in the Pacific.

In second place is Commander David S. McCampbell, West Palm Beach, Fla., who has destroyed 34 Japanese planes in the air, including nine he bagged in a single flight. Commander McCampbell now is on leave after a tour of duty as Commander of Air Group 15 aboard the carrier Essex.

Those still on the fighting fronts, in addition to Major Bong, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps records show, are:

Maj. Thomas B. McGuire, Jr., San Antonio, Texas, who has been credited unofficially with 30 victories and officially with 24. He still is with the 5th Air Force in the Pacific.

Maj. George E. Preddy, Greensboro, N. C., 24 victories, still with 8th air forces.

Lieut. Cecil Harris, Cresbard, S. D., who destroyed 24 Japanese planes while flying with Navy fighters, still on duty in the Pacific, where on three occasions he bagged four planes in single flights.

Maj. Fred J. Christensen, Jr., Watertown, Mass., 22 victories, now with 8th Air Force in England.

Maj. Jay T. Robbins, Coolidge, Texas, 21 victories, with 5th Air Force in Pacific.

Capt. John J. Voll, Goshen, Ohio, 21 victories, with 15th Air Force in the Mediterranean.

The ranking ace of the Marines, Maj. Gregory Boyington, Okanagan, Wash., is listed as missing in action. He was shot down Jan. 3, 1944, on the same flight in which he destroyed his 26th Japanese plane.

Roosevelt Plurality Reaches 3,585,081

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt's plurality in his fourth-term victory over Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York has reached 3,585,081, with returns of the Nov. 7 election nearly complete.

Five weeks after the election, officials of several states have not completed the canvassing and certifying of votes. They are expected to finish in a week or so. Not until then will it be known exactly how many votes were cast in the country-wide election. It is expected to be upward of 48,500,000.

A total of 47,911,597 presidential votes is shown in the nearly-complete compilation.

Of this total, 22,000,024, or 45.9 per cent, were cast for Governor Dewey. Minor party candidates received 326,360.

Official returns have not yet been certified by the states of Michigan, New Mexico, and Wisconsin. Nevada and Tennessee have not finished their official count.

Steel-Pay Talks Halted–Union Hits 'Evasion'

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15 (AP)—A conference between United States Steel subsidiaries and the United Steel Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) was "recessed" yesterday and U. S. W. A. President Philip Murray declared, "It has been made clear that the companies do not intend to engage in any bona-fide collective bargaining."

The Company and Union representatives had met to discuss a National War Labor Board directive of Nov. 25 which tentatively approved wage adjustments for 485,000 workers in 86 basic steel companies, retroactive to last December.

Mr. Murray stated the subsidiaries had filed a petition with the NWLB requesting it to "set aside its directive as illegal" and that "John Stephens, spokesman for the Steel Case Research Committee and also for the United States Steel Corporation, announced at the same time that the steel companies have not accepted the directive."

Mr. Murray quoted Mr. Stephens as saying the companies will not accept the directive "until after action has been taken by the Office of Price Administration and the Director of Economic Stabilization."

The officers of the U. S. W. A. have scheduled a conference in Washington with Judge Fred M. Vinson and Chester Bowles for today in order to ascertain how quickly the impasse can be terminated.

Later, Mr. Stephens said in a statement adjournment of the conference was proposed by the union which, he said, "insisted" that four sections of the NWLB directives subject to action by the OPA and the Director of Economic Stabilization be incorporated immediately in a labor agreement.

"If the companies were to include these four sections in a signed contract prior to becoming effective," Mr. Stephens said, "this action might be construed as willingness to pay the wage increases without a price increase, which the steel companies maintain is essential if these directives become effective.

"This would definitely prejudice the determination by the Office of Price Administration and Mr. Vinson."

The four sections involved, Mr. Stephens said, deal with increased vacation pay, shift differentials and elimination of alleged rate inequities, all retroactive to Jan. 1, 1944.

"The companies expressed whole-hearted willingness," Mr. Stephens continued, "to start putting into contract language all other sections of the directives, to negotiate on severance pay as directed by the Board, and to attempt to agree on all other union demands and company counter demands which had not been before the steel panel for determination."

Mr. Stephens declared the companies "will not compound misunderstandings by including in a collective-bargaining contract now these four sections of the directive order which are not now effective."

President Averts Seaboard Strike By Naming Mediators

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP) — Presidential action forestalled the strike called for today on the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

An emergency mediation board named by President Roosevelt last night will explore the dispute between the carrier and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Referring the case to this Board halted the proposed strike at least until the Board determines the issues.

J. C. Wroton, Seaboard's General Manager, said the railroad will accept any decision of the Emergency Board.

The proposed strike, the President said in a proclamation naming the Board, threatened to affect interstate commerce in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida and to deprive part of the nation of essential transportation service.

D. B. Robertson, Union President, said the strike had been called for noon (eastern war time) today because the railroad refused to grant the Union the right to represent members employed as engineers in handling their individual grievances and claims against the company.

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Mr. Jurd Gets His Transfer

"GOOD-BY, DEAR," said Mrs. Jurd to her husband, as he left for the office one morning. "I do hope you get your transfer this time."

Mr. Jurd walked down the street, trying to be hopeful. For fifteen years, he had been head clerk in the Liverpool office of the Seven Seas Transport Company, but now he wanted to move to London. A house on the river at Richmond, in which he had spent his childhood, had passed into his hands some eighteen months before, and he wanted to take his wife and family to live there, while he traveled up to the City for his work each day. Three times he had applied for a transfer, but three times he had been told that it could not be arranged at present. Now he had just applied again.

"Morning, Mr. Jurd," Hapgood, his junior, called out to him, as he entered the office. "The manager wants to see you about something."

* * *

Mr. Jurd hung up his hat and coat and placed his tidily-rolled umbrella in the stand, then went down the corridor. The manager's door was open and the words which he was saying into the telephone floated clearly out: "I'm sorry; you can't have him. He's quite indispensable."

As his head clerk appeared in the doorway, the manager broke off his conversation and hung up the receiver. He questioned Jurd on some point of business and then, as the latter was leaving, he remarked that he was afraid the transfer had once more failed to go through.

Back in his own office, Mr. Jurd began to think about the words he had overheard. It was usually a matter of honor to forget at once somebody else's telephone conversation, which one might chance to overhear, and Mr. Jurd did not suppose that the words on this occasion referred to him. On the other hand, they might refer to him and, even if they did not, perhaps he could take a lesson from them; perhaps they held for him the secret of how to get his transfer.

* * *

When, in the distant past, Mr. Jurd had taken over from his predecessor, it had required two years to train him in just the more mechanics of the job. There were huge cupboards, in which great piles of important and unimportant papers were heaped up together, so that only the expert could find what was wanted when it was wanted. There were precedent books, but they either had no index or faulty indexes or indexes more like a secret code than an index. There were procedure books, but they were hopelessly incomplete, the key operation in each process being nearly always omitted or slurred over. The fact was that the job was carried on in the chief clerk's head and nobody else could do it.

* * *

Mr. Jurd had regarded this state of affairs with a critical eye at first. But, as he gradually became master of the job during his two years of initiation and when at last, with the initiation complete, his predecessor retired, Jurd himself began to enjoy the feeling that he was indispensable; and, without exactly deliberate intention, he allowed the confusion to remain and even to increase. He used to tell his wife, when he got home, that the office could not do without him; and she in turn used to tell her friends: "You know, they just couldn't get on at the office without my husband."

Now, disappointed of his transfer and remembering what the manager had said, Mr. Jurd made a decision. For the next two months, there was unusual activity in his room. Every spare moment he had from current business and even sometimes after normal working-hours, he was busy clearing out the cupboards and boxes, throwing out dead files for the incinerator, sending others to the long-term repository in the basement, clearly labeling and arranging the few necessary ones that remained. He imported a card-index, with which he made the maze of precedent books easily accessible to anyone. He re-wrote the procedure books. When the work was finished, he asked and obtained a week's holiday.

It had been the custom that, when the head clerk was away, his work was allowed to accumulate till his return, simply because nobody else could do it. But, on this occasion, toward evening on the first day of Mr. Jurd's holiday, his junior went into the manager's office with a sheaf of letters for signature.

The manager glanced at them. "Why, Hapgood," he said, "what's all this? This is Jurd's work."

"I know, sir," said Hapgood, "but he has arranged things a bit differently now. I think you'll find I've done the letters all right." The manager still looked incredulous.

"Perhaps you wouldn't mind stepping along to Mr. Jurd's room to see for yourself," suggested Hapgood.

The manager, still wondering, got up and came. He looked on the order and simplicity, which now reigned in every corner of Jurd's room. He looked into the tidy precedent and procedure books, the cupboards, the drawers, the card-index.

"Well," he said at last, "I should just think you could do this job now. Come along and I'll sign those letters at once. This is going to help the office a lot."

* * *

When Mr. Jurd returned from his holiday, the manager welcomed him back and then added: "I've got some good news for you. You can transfer to our London office at the end of the month."

"Thank you, sir," said Mr. Jurd. No explanations were asked or given.

That night, Mr. and Mrs. Jurd sat up to a late hour, planning for their move. But when, eventually, they retired to rest, Mr. Jurd's last words to his wife were: "And don't you tell anyone ever again or encourage me to think that the office couldn't do without me. I intend to keep my freedom now. We may want to move from Richmond one day."

P. J. H. H.

Etude

We, who walk these shores,
Burnt-yellow in autumn,
Hear the leaf-rise of the tide
On a ripe blue day,
Hear the stout ropes of winter
Being twined in the fists of the wind.
Only a buoy punctuates
With its careless shoulders
The afternoon of the year
And the shadow of a dory
Falls across our dreams.

HAROLD VINAL

Silver Morning

The sleet came down with its crystal thunder,
Where the wind had trampled the dark leaves under,
And the moonless hours wheeled in the riot
Of a singing storm—then the dawn lay quiet
In a sudden trance like a shining token;
The frozen grasses were brittle and broken,
Maples were sheathed to their desperate roots
And their boughs were weighted with silver fruits;
Stumps were petaled with lichens of ice:
A world grown strange to squirrels and mice.
The fingerprints of the frost were placed
On rail and on post and on tall poles laced
With beaded loops and with shaggy fringes,
And gates swung to on complaining hinges.
The sudden peak of a boy's clear whistle
Scattered the rabbits like smoky thistle
Into the grove and thicket and hollow
Where lacy tumbleweed remnants would follow,
And the sun found prisms and rainbows strewn
Where day crawled forth from its bright cocoon,
And time unraveled its silvery skein
Spun by the magic of wintry rain.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

Popular in England

IF THE WALLS of the preceding chapters may be said to bulge and creak with the burden of their broad topics the same will prove to be true even of the present discussion, in which the field is narrowed to the reception in England of a single American author, Longfellow, the writer chosen for the purpose of illustration, attracted during his lifetime a number of readers throughout the world unequalled by any poet of his day, and the history of his popularity in the British Isles alone is a vast epic with a thousand and one episodes. When Franklin D. Roosevelt recently included a poetical quotation in a communication addressed to the Prime Minister of Great Britain he selected a passage from Longfellow's "The Building of the Ship," a poem which thousands of Britons have been familiar with from their youth and which they have heard sung in cantatas written by at least three Victorian composers. . . . Even today there must be in England ten thousand persons who can reel off from memory a dozen lines of Longfellow to every score who can name the title of one work by Arthur Clough, the poet whom Churchill quoted in reply to our President.

The evidences of Longfellow's popularity in days gone by are not hard to find. His friends who visited England during the middle of the nineteenth century often mentioned it in their letters to the author. Hawthorne, for example, writing on May 11, 1855: "No other poet has anything like your vogue. Did you hear how the Harrow schoolboys, a few months ago, decided by a formal vote (as I understood) that you are the first poet of the age?" . . . And lest one conclude that only the prep-school lads could really have been impressed, it may also be noted that in the late sixties both Oxford and Cambridge conferred honorary degrees on the author while the undergraduates shouted enthusiastically as they caught the titles of his chief works enumerated in the course of the Latin eulogies. —From "American Literature in Nineteenth-Century England," by CLARENCE GOHDES. (New York: Columbia University Press. 1944.)

By Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IL RAMOSCELLO": *A Painting by Dante Gabriel Rossetti*

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI was both poet and painter, in which combination of skills he was peculiarly British. The most eminent example of poet-artist was William Blake, but Rossetti shared with Blake the detachment from his own epoch and the dedication to the medieval point of view. His imagery was detached, aloof, unearthly, the contrivance of imagination.

In portraiture, Rossetti was pleased with nothing less than the ideal. He envisioned woman in the image of perfection, young and pure. Miss Siddal, who became his wife in 1860, posed for many of the portraits of Rossetti. "Her oval countenance with pointed chin, long but slender neck and eyes slightly lifted at the corners—appears again and again in his designs of the fifties" (Charles Johnson).

"Il Ramoscello" was painted in 1865, the title of the picture deriving from the little branch of acorn seen in the lower right of the painting. Therein is the characteristic symbolism which inspired Rossetti during these years. His wife was no longer living, when this picture was painted, but she still inspired Rossetti. Later, he reworked this portrait, and later still, the renovations were removed. As it exists today, it imparts the "bloom of youth" which the Pre-Raphaelites strove to preserve in their revival of a bygone era. The other-worldliness, the tenuousness, the purity, is in marked contrast to the robust realism which was cultivated simultaneously in France. It was an art of withdrawal, on the one hand, and of approach on the other.

DOROTHY ABLOW

Är människan allena?

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

ISLAND kan en smula efterforskning i ett ords härledning förändra det intryck, som är förbundet med den av ordet förvärvade meningen. Ordet *"alone"* [allena] till exempel skrevs fordom *"all one"* (Webster, Oxford) [all-en]. Den nedslående känsla av skilsmässa och därav följande självömkan, som ordet "allena" stundom ingiver, omkastas av uppfattningen av Guds, människans och världsalltets all-enhet.

Allting i universum, människan inbegripen, är ett uttryck för Gud—oändlig, allomfattande Håg. När en idé uttryckes, blir den icke skild från sitt upphov under det den uppfyller sitt ändamål med avseende på andra idéer, och sålunda är människan, Guds idé, för evigt ett med Gud och med var och en av Guds idéer. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] skriver Mary Baker Eddy (s. 267): "Gud är en. Gudomens allhet är dess enhet." Hon konstaterar även på s. 114 av samma arbete: "I Vetenskapen är Håg *en*, innefattande i sig noumenon och fenomen, Gud och Hans tankar."

Det är icke blott och bart filosofi utan en mäktig och tillfredsställande sanning, att människan, i stället för att vara en avskild del av skapelsen, är manifestationen av den allomfattande, gudomliga Hågen. När vi tänka på oss själva på detta sätt, inse vi, att vi äro ett med alla rätta idéer, såsom glädje, hälsa, styrka, skönhet, fullkomlighet och med allt det goda, som utstrålar från gudomlig Håg. Ensamhet har icke sitt upphov i oändlig Håg, därför är den icke verklig och utgör icke någon del av människans sanna medvetande.

När vi erkänna vår enhet med Gud och med alla rätta idéer, bortfaller gradvis den själviska, begränsade, fysiska förnimmelsen av tillvaron med dess mesmeriska suggestioner om skilsmässa från det goda, och vi erfara den glädje, som är människans birthright. Kännedomen om och det konsekventa erkännandet av vårt förvantskap till Gud verkar såsom en lag, som för oss öppnar Kärlekens damluckor, mellan vilka gynnsamma tillfällen och kamratskap ymnigt strömma fram. Den som älskar osjälviskt, saknar intet, ty han är ett med Kärlek.

Det är icke ensamhet, som åstadkommer sorgsenhet eller jubel: det är vad vi tänka, när vi äro ensamma. Individer ha upplevat underbara erfarenheter, när de varit allena. Bibeln berättar om många sådana. Det är med intresse man lägger märke till att berättelsen om Jakobs kamp nämner, att han var allena, medan den också säger, att han kämpade med en man. Därför måste det ha varit med en falsk förnimmelse av sig själv, som han kämpade, och denna kamp resulterade i en himmelsk välsignelse, vilken förändrade hans åskådning och medförde vittomfattande välsignelser åt mänskligheten. (Se Första Moseboken 32.)

Daniel var allena i lejongropen, men vilken seger vann han icke! Enligt redogörelsen i Daniels bok hänvisade konungen, när han talade med Daniel, två gånger till Gud såsom "din Gud, den som du så oavlåtligen dyrkar". Det beständiga erkännandet av att Gud alltid är närvarande, hjälper en att under påfrestande tider övervinna fruktan och avvända fara. I likhet med Daniel kunna vi bevisa, att gudomlig makt och frid finnas till hands även när intet mänskligt sällskap eller något materiellt bistånd finns inom räckhåll.

Jesus var allena, när han övervann mänsklighetens sista fiende, döden. Dysterhet, agg och självömkan uppväcka icke från drömmen om liv i materien. Endast den andliga förståelse, som återspeglar gudomlig Håg, Kärlek, kan resultera i det triumferande avläggandet av den materiella begränsningens svepning. Vilken glädje kan jämställas med det befriande medvetandet, att Kärlekens lag undanträngер alla materiens så kallade lagar? Kärleken bevisar vanmakten i mänsklighetens fruktan och ondskans planer samt kommer den odödliga, obundna, oförgängliga människan i Guds likhet att träda i dagen.

Man kan vara allena med Gud till och med i en folkhop. Sann tillvaro är mental, och yttre omständigheter ha ingen makt att beröva oss vår gudagivna förmåga att tänka på rätt sätt under alla förhållanden. Det är dyrbara stunder, vi tillbringa under uppskattning av det faktum, att vi alla äro ett med Gud. Kristus Jesus, som alltid var medveten om sin enhet med Gud, helade många. Medvetandet om Guds, det godas, allhet ser icke sjukdom och synd såsom något som tillhör människan. Falska föreställningar kunna icke vidmakthålla sin illusion eller sitt anspråk på verklighet i närvaro av Sanningen.

Kristus Jesus sade: "Jag och Fadern äro ett" (Joh. 10:30). Det som han krävde för sig själv, få vi kräva för oss själva såsom hans lärjungar, ty vi äro "Guds arvingar och Kristi medarvingar", såsom Paulus förklarar i sitt brev till romarna.

Att tänka enligt dessa riktlinjer är nödvändigtvis osjälviskt tänkande, och osjälviskhet tillintetgör ensamhetskänsla. Sanningen innefattar världsalltet, eljest skulle den icke innefatta någon. Att avlägga den materiella förnimmelsen av självet och tänka enligt den universella Kärlekens begrepp samt att inse, att människan manifesterar det majestät, den oändlighet, makt och härlighet, som tillhör Håg, Gud—detta är Kristen Vetenskap, Kristi Vetenskap, som välsignar alla och envar.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Is Man Alone?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES a little research into the derivation of a word changes the impressions associated with an acquired meaning. The word "alone," for example, was formerly written "all one" (Webster, Oxford). The depressing sense of separation and consequent self-pity sometimes suggested by the word "alone" are reversed by the appreciation of the all-oneness of God, man, and the universe.

Everything in the universe, including man, is the expression of God—infinite, all-embracing Mind. When an idea is expressed, it does not become separated from its originator, even while accomplishing its purpose in relation to other ideas; and so man, the idea of God, is forever one with God and with every idea of God. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 267), "God is one. The allness of Deity is His oneness." She also states on page 114 of the same work, "In Science, Mind is *one*, including noumenon and phenomena, God and His thoughts."

It is not mere philosophy but a powerful and satisfying truth that, instead of being an isolated portion of creation, man is the manifestation of all-inclusive divine Mind. Thinking of ourselves in this way, we see that we are one with all right ideas, such as joy, health, strength, beauty, perfection, and with all the good that emanates from divine Mind. Loneliness has not its source in infinite Mind; hence it is not real and is not a part of man's true consciousness.

* * *

As we recognize our oneness with God and with all right ideas, the selfish, limited, physical sense of existence with its mesmeric suggestions of separation from good gradually falls away, and we experience the joy which is man's birthright. The knowledge and consistent acknowledgment of our relationship to God acts as law to open for us the floodgates of Love through which pour forth opportunity and companionship in generous measure. He who loves unselfishly lacks nothing, for he is one with Love.

It is not being alone that produces sadness or exultation; it is what we are thinking when alone. Wonderful experiences have come to individuals when alone. The Bible records many. It is interesting to note that the account of Jacob's struggle states that he was alone, while it also says that he wrestled with a man. Therefore, it must have been a false sense of himself that he wrestled with; and that struggle resulted in an angelic blessing that changed his outlook and brought far-reaching benefits to humanity. (See Genesis 32.)

Daniel was alone in the lions' den, but what a victory he achieved! Twice, according to the account in the book of Daniel, the king, when speaking to Daniel, referred to God as "thy God whom thou servest continually." The continuous realization of God's ever-presence enables one in times of stress to overcome fear and avert danger. As did Daniel, we can prove that divine power and peace are at hand even when no human companionship or material aid is available.

* * *

Jesus was alone when he overcame mankind's last enemy, death. Gloom, resentment, and self-pity do not break the dream of life in matter. Only the spiritual understanding that reflects divine Mind, Love, can result in the triumphant laying off of the graveclothes of material limitations. What joy can equal the liberating realization that the law of Love supersedes every so-called law of matter? Love proves the powerlessness of the fears of mankind or of the designs of evil, and brings to light the immortal, unfettered, indestructible man in the image of God.

One can be alone with God even in a crowd. True existence is mental, and outward circumstances have no power to rob us of our God-given ability to think rightly under any conditions. Precious moments are those that we spend in the appreciation of the fact that we are all one with God, Christ Jesus, always conscious of his oneness with God, healed many. The consciousness of the allness of God, good, does not see disease and sin as part of man. False beliefs cannot maintain their illusion or claim to reality in the presence of Truth.

Christ Jesus said, "I and my Father are one" (John 10:30). What he claimed for himself we may claim for ourselves as his disciples, for we are "heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ," as Paul states in his epistle to the Romans.

Thinking along these lines is necessarily unselfish thinking, and unselfishness is a destroyer of loneliness. Truth includes the universe, otherwise it would not include anyone. Dropping the material sense of self and thinking in terms of universal Love, seeing man as manifesting the majesty, infinity, power, and glory of the Mind that is God—this is Christian Science, the Science of Christ, which blesses one and all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

A Continent Is Discovered

WITH PHINEAS WILCOX for Mate and a crew of four seamen, Captain Nat Palmer cleared from Stonington on July 31st, 1820. At 6 P. M. they were about twelve miles south and a little to the east of Block Island, from which they took their departure. A vessel does not necessarily take its departure from the port from which it sails. The point of departure, in a technical sense, is more likely to be the last prominent on the shore, or else an offshore island. . . .

Five of the eight Stonington vessels sailed as a fleet, but before the first week was out only the schooner *Express* was in sight from the *Hero*. This pair kept in company to the Falklands and thence to Staten Island, near Cape Horn, arriving October 31st. Ten days later they were sailing amid "penguins, whales, and gulls" of the Antarctic, and on November 12th they found the *Hersilia* at Ragged Island. Captain Sheffield was able to tell them of the location of some other vessels of the fleet, which had divided up to give individual attention to various islands of the South Shetland group.

The logbook of the *Hero*, now in the Library of Congress, shows that on November 16th Palmer ran out of a snowstorm almost into the mouth of a wonderful harbor. The entrance was narrow—less than a cable's length, or 600 feet, in width. Inside, the rock walls expanded in a great circle five miles in diameter. Jets of steam, drifting upward all around the harbor's edge, proved it to be the cone of a sunken volcano, with a fissure in the eastern rim conveniently provided for the entry of mariners.

A volcano fizzing steam at the edges might not seem the safest of havens. But to men who had been buffeted by a blizzard, the evidences of warmth aroused more satisfaction than apprehension. Yankee Harbor, as it presently was named, was soon to be the favorite anchorage of the sealing fleet.

After a brief inspection, the *Hero* put to sea again and headed due south toward the suspicion of land which obviously Palmer himself must have seen from the lookout on Deception Island. The better part of a day's sailing brought him and his crew near high and desolate mountains. They were looking for seal rookeries, and as the black rocks and vast glaciers of the new land became clearer, it is to be doubted that they thought of it as anything more notable than another mountainous island or series of islands, similar to the South Shetlands themselves. They must have thought too of the lost Auroras. But the eyes focusing anxiously on the coast itself failed to discover what they most sought: seals.

Off the mouth of a channel choked with ice, and trending a little south of west between two peaks, Nat Palmer shot the sun and recorded the latitude as 63° 45'. This was at noon on November 18th, 1820. After lingering a few days to make sure that there were no seals, Palmer cruised northward again directly to Ragged Island to report. . . .

Columbus sought the East Indies by sailing west. Discovering instead merely a new world, he was at first perplexed and disappointed. Nat Palmer, the only other certain discoverer of a continent whose name is known to us, was looking for seals. He seems to have thought nothing of it when, in a sloop of about the same tonnage as the smallest of Columbus' fleet, he voyaged alone into more perilous seas than Columbus ever encountered, and became the first shipmaster to touch at the mainland of Antarctica.—From "Clipper Ship Men," by ALEXANDER LAING (New York: Duell, Sloan, and Pearce. 1944).

First Meeting With Winter

WE AWOKE to our first snowstorm. The cadence of the white flakes falling through these immense pines was like that of attacking battalions, with our small lodge a blockhouse held against them. We had pancakes for breakfast to fortify ourselves.

Then we dashed out hilariously into the storm. All of the forest was white with dim green undertones; the horizontal branches of our great pines held ledges of snow precariously against the misted sky. In the marsh the tamaracks had not yet lost their needles and their lemon yellow—a strange, clear color—was only faintly veiled, so that they looked as if moonlight were entangled in their branches.

Through the muskeg and the spruce thickets the deer tracks were patterned, the scarlet leaf-stars of the bunchberry shone above the snow, and chickadees, upside down rather more than usual, were calling in great glee. We could see snowflakes float down from incredible heights against the blurred pine tops. The storm, so gay and spirited, made me want to laugh aloud; this first meeting with winter is a very happy one.

We could not bear to lose one moment of it. I wanted to try the snowshoes hanging on the walls, but Lee laughed at the idea of putting them on for a few inches of snow. Instead we went out on the water, the first time I ever drifted through a snowstorm in a canoe. The ducks swimming among the bulrushes and yellow lily pads flew off across the lake, and a deer at the edge of the grass made long leaps into the white forest. The storm hid the distant shores—only the nearest islands floated, suspended in snowflakes.

Around the point the north wind hit us and we paddled along in two storms, one of white flakes and one of gold aspen leaves. Then we heard geese crying from a great distance. They came, flock after flock, flying in long V's over the snowy spruces, dimly seen. But their calls were as clear as bugle notes. No music gives the challenging triumph of those cries.

Tonight a dazzling moonrise lured us out again. All the lake and hills were snowlit and the silver scrolls of clouds that tumbled along the horizon were repeated exactly in the bright water. The whole world was white except for the orange moonpath. There was even light in the shadows. Under the pines our little house, with its yellow windows and the smoke drifting in a soft banner, looked snug and secure.—From "Snowshoe Country," by FLORENCE PAGE JAQUES. (Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press. 1944.)

Seeds

"Here is the storeroom where I keep my seeds."
He said, and touched them with a casual hand—.
I saw the springtime, then the summer fields,
And autumn harvests golden on the land!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf4	10	111½	111½	111½	
ACF-Brill Motor	11	10	9⅞	10	
Acme Steel 3a	1	63	63	63	—1½
Adams Exp .60e	52	14	13⅞	14	+1
Addressog-Mult	1	6	6	6	
Air Reduction 1a	14	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	1	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	354	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	93	36⅜	35¾	36¼	+ ⅞
Alleg pr pf	5	6¼	61	61	— ⅜
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	17	26¾	28	26⅝	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye	6	156	154	156	+2½
Allied Kid 1a	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Allied Mills 3e	14	42¾	41½	41¾	— ½
Allied Strs 1	16	21½	21⅛	21⅜	
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	21	39⅞	9	39⅞	+ ⅝
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	2	113½	113¼	113½	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem 1	1	23¼	23¼	23¾	— ¼
Amal Leather	4	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	
Amerada Pet 3	7	104	102½	104	+3
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	47½	47½	47½	
AmAirlines new 1e	22	44½	42⅝	43½	+1⅜
Am Bank Note 1e	2	21¾	1¾	1½	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf3	10	71	71	71	+1
Am Bosch 1e	17	17	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	4	15¾	15¼	15½	
Am Cable & Rad	150	12¼	11¾	12	+ ½
Am Can 3	8	90½	89½	90½	+ ¾
Am Car & F 2½e	21	41¾	40⅞	41¾	+ ¼
Am C&F pf7	2	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	9	26½	6¼	26¾	— ¼
Am Chicle 4a	31	126	125	126	+2
Am Colortype .85e	7	14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	5	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
Am Distil	122	35¾	33¾	35⅜	+1¾
Am Encaus Tilino	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am European .90e	3	11½	11½	11½	
Am & For Pow	12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ¼
Am & FP 7 7k	75	99	98¾	99	+ ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	33	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	3	5½	5¼	5¼	
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	17	17	17	
Am Home P 2.40a	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Ice	3	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
Am Internat .40e	15	8⅜	27⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
Am Locomo 1.30e	85	28			
Am Locom pf 7	7	111¼	111	111	
Am In Ill pf2½	10	48	48	48	—1
Am M&Fdy .80	42	24½	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅛
Am M & Met 1	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Am Metal 1¼e	14	26	25½	26	+ ½
Am Metal pf 6	1	130	130	130	+1
Am NewsCo1.80	50	77½	37½	77⅞	— ⅝
Am Pow & Lt	12	2½	2⅜	2½	
Am P&L $6 pf	28	62⅞	61½	62	+ ⅞
Am P&L $5 pf	43	55	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅜
Am Rad&StS .40	63	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
Am R Mill .80	93	15¾	14¾	15¾	+ ⅞
Am RM pf 4½	590	77¼	77⅛	76⅞	— ⅛
Am Safe Raz 1¾e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
Am Seating	10	19¾	18⅞	19¼	+ ¾
Am Sh Bldg 3e	210	6	35¾	36	
Am Smelt & R 2a	42	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7	160	163	162	162	—1
Am Snuff 2.40e	3	43¼	42½	42⅞	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	29	28⅜	27¾	28¼	
Am Stores 1	1	17	17	17	
Am Stove 1.20	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	55	54¼	54¼	— ¾
Am Tel & Tel 9	46	164⅞	164⅝	164⅞	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	13	65¾	65¼	65⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	14	67⅛	66	6	— ⅝
Am Tob pf 6	434	144⅜	144¼	144⅝	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	43	14⅞	14½	15	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 2	15	46⅜	46	46⅜	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	170	9	8¾	8⅞	
Am Woolen	21	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 12k	5	106	105	106	+2
Am Zinc L & S	41	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	11	63	62	63	+2
Anaconda C 2½e	185	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	+ ½
APW Prod	6	4	3¾	4	
Arlac W & C 1	568	38⅛	38	38½	+ ½
Anchor H G 1e	5	25½	25	25	
Armstrong C 1½e	6	46	45¾	45¾	— ¼
Armour & Co pf 7	80	114	114	114	
Armour pr pf 6k	3	102½	102¾	102½	—3
Armour & Co	80	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .40	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1	14	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
Assd D Gds1p6	40	109	109	109	
Assd D Gd 2pf7	120	109	109	109	+1
Associates Inv 2	1	44	44	44	+ ½
Atch T & S F 6	57	80½	79	80½	+1⅝
Atch T & S pf 5	3	105	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3e	64	51⅞	51	51¾	+ ¾
Atl Coast Line 3e	6	32¾	31½	32¾	+1¼
Atl G&Windies3e	13	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅜
Atl Refining 1½e	13	31	30	31	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	30	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ¼
Atl.G&W Indpf5e	1	74	74	74	— ¼
Atlas Corp ½e	15	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Atlas Pow 3½e	310	61⅞	61¼	61⅞	+ ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5	70	117½	117	117	
Aust Nichols	6	12	11½	11½	— ¼
AustN pfA5½k	90	79	78½	78½	+1
Auto Car Co	11	15⅜	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Aviation Corp .20e	197	5⅛	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½e	46	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	330	10½	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	180	19¾	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅞
Bangor & Ar	7	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ½
Ban & A pf7½k	90	78½	78½	78½	
Barber Asph ½e	62	32⅞	31	32⅞	+1⅞
Barker Bros ½e	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60a	55	16½	16	16½	+ ⅝
Bath Iron Wks 4	14	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Bayuk Cigars1½a	13	33¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅜
Beech Airc 1e	8	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Belding Hem .80	1	11½	11½	11½	
Bell Airc 1e	55	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ½
Bendix Aviat 3	10	47¾	47	47½	— ⅝
Best Foods 1e	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Ben Ind Ln 1.35e	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
Beth Steel 6	57	65	64	64⅞	+ ⅞
Beth Steel pf 7	2	129½	129	129½	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	50	50	50	
Black&Deck 1.60a	4	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .70e	77	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
Bliss&Laugh 1½e	1	22	22	22	
Boeing Airplane 2e	76	18¼	17½	18	+ ½
Bono Strs 2	5	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	
Borden Co 1.70e	6	33¾	33¼	33½	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	13	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
Bramff Airw .60	75	20¾	19¾	20½	+1
Bridgeport Br .90e	4	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	19	29	28½	29	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat	3	42	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅜
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	29	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Brunswick-Balke 1	4	24¾	24⅛	24¾	+ ¾
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	92	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ½
Budd Mfg	91	11	10¾	10¾	
Budd Mfg$5pf5	260	76¼	75¾	76	— ¼
Budd Wheel ¾e	32	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
Bullard Co ½e	4	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
Bulova Watch 2	1	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
BuffaloForge 1.80	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
BurlingMills2.10e	4	39½	39½	39½	
Burr Add Mach .60	14	14	13⅞	14	
Bush Term ¼e	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Butler Bros .60	23	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	2	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	
Butte C & Z ¼e	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers AM Co ½e	19	16½	15¾	16½	+1
Byers AM pf 7	60	94	93½	94	+1¼
Byron Jackson 1¾e	3	24⅜	24	24	
Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Calum & Hec .80	29	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Campbell Wy 1¾e	10	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ½
Can Dry G Ale 1	14	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
Can South Ry 3	40	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific 1e	239	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	49	49	49	—1
Capital Adm A	7	11¾	10½	11¼	+1
Cap Adm pf 3	100	54¼	54	54¼	+ ¼
Caro C & O 5	510	119	117½	118⅝	+1⅝
Carpenter Stl 2¼e	5	32	32	32	
Carrier Corp	16	21½	21	21⅜	— ⅜
Carrier Corp pf2¼	1	65	65	65	+2¾
Car & Gen .20a	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Case (JI) Co 1¾e	14	63¾	35¾	63½	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	8	50½	49¾	50½	+1
Celanese Corp ½a	17	38	37⅜	38	+ ¾
Celanese 7 pf 7	100	128	127	127	+ ¼
Celotex Corp ½	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	300	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1⅜	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ½
Cent Foundry	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Cent IllLtpf4½	70	112	112	112	
Cent R R N J	36	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Cent Violeta S 3e	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Cerro de Pas 3	9	33	32¼	33	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	27	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Certain-teed pf	110	129½	128½	128½	—1
Chain Belt 1	5	22½	22	22½	+ ⅝
Champ Pap & F 1	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3a	37	50½	50⅛	50½	+ ⅛
Chi & E III	44	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Chi & E III A 2e	43	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
Chi Grt West	41	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	116	24⅞	24½	24¾	
Chi Mail Or ¾e	15	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Chi & N W 5e	47	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Chi & NWpf .20e	53	57⅛	56⅜	57⅛	+1⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	8	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Yellow Cab 1	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ¼

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,386,170
1944 volume to date 246,686,720
1943 volume to date 268,089,455

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Childs Co	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Chile Cop 2	10	26⅜	9⅜	26⅜	
Chrysler Corp 3	32	92¾	91	92¾	+ 1¾
City Invest	18	30½	30	30	+1
City Stores ½	18	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅜
Clark Equip 3	12	50	49½	50	+1
Clev E I pf 4½	60	110	110	110	— ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	15	43¾	54¼	54½	
Cluett Peabody 2	4	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	2	136	136	136	—1
Coca-Cola A 3	10	63	63	63	
Colgate-Plm ½a	6	31⅛	31	31	
Collins & Aik 1	10	4½	4	4½	— ¾
Collins&Aik pf5	100	113½	113½	113½	+ ¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1	26	23⅜	22	23¼	+ 1½
Col & South	520	27¾	25¾	27	+ ⅝
Col&South 1pf	2920	27⅜	26	26½	+ ½
Col & South2pf	420	24½	24	24½	+ 1½
Col B'cast A1.80e	18	35½	34¾	5½	+ 1¼
ColB'castB 1.80e	2	35	34½	35	+ 1¼
ColumG&El .20e	131	4⅛	4	4	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	97	97	97	+ ½
Colum Pict ½e	6	22½	22	22	
Colum P pf 2¾	2	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	1	58½	58½	58½	+ 1¾
Com Credit 2	7	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	—1
Coml Invest Tr 2	16	45	44¼	44½	— ⅜
Coml Solv ¾e	9	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Comth Ed 1.40	22	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
Com'with&South	363	11	5⅝	5⅝	
Com & So pf 33¼k	9	94⅜	94	94⅜	+ ⅛
Conde Nast 1e	4	24	23	24	+ ½
CongoleumNairn1a	4	26½	26	26¼	+ ¼
Consol Cigar 2a	2	29	29	29	
Consol Cigpf4¾	220	102⅜	102	102	— ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	65	65	65	
Consol'n Coal	18	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
ConsumP pf4½	10	110½	110½	110½	+ ¾
Container Cp 1⅓e	4	29¾	29	29¾	+ ¼
Cont Bak ⅓e	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	110½	110½	110½	+2½
Cont Can 1	21	58	57⅝	57¾	
Cont Dia Fib ½e	7	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	9	49¼	48¾	49	— ¼
Cont Motors .60	41	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ¼
Cont Oil Del 1.20	53	32	31½	32	+ ¾
Cont Steel 2e	3	31	30	31	+1
Copper Bess 1½e	4	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅞
Copper Bess pf3	70	46	46	46	
CopperweldStl .80	21	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40	130	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜	
Corn Prod 2.60	3	60	59⅞	59⅞	— ¼
Cornell-D E .80	13	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ¼
Coty Inc .30e	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Coty Interna	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1a	22	26¾	26½	26⅝	
Crane Co pf 5	40	109	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Crosley Corp 1	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	7	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
Crucible Steel 3e	23	35¼	33¾	35¼	+1½
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	89	89	89	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf	20	28½	28	28	— ½
Cuban-A Sug 1e	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack .30e	3	26¾	26¼	26½	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	2	30½	30	30	— ¼
Cuneo P pf 4½	100	10	107	107	
Curtis Publishing	58	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	500	130¼	130¼	130¼	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	58½	58½	58½	
Curtiss-Wright ¾e	68	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	18	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	
Cutler Ham 1½e	7	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
FedMng&Sm 3½e	4	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .40a	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	2	31½	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼	130	105	104½	105	+ ¾
Ferro Enam 1	4	25	24½	24½	— ½
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	52⅜	52¼	52¼	— ⅜
FirestoneT&R 2e	7	57	56½	56¾	+ ½
First T&R pf4½	2	107½	107½	107½	— ⅜
First Nat Strs2½	2	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
Flintkote .90e	8	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
Florence Stove 2	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	5	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	120	47¼	45¾	47	+ ½
Food Mach 1¾e	5	63	62	63	+1
Foster Wheel 1a	12	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
FostWh6pf 1½	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
FranciscoSugar½e	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
Frank Simon pf	40	130	130	130	+4½
Freeport Sulph 2	13	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Fruehauf T 1.60	4	43½	43¾	43½	+ ⅛
FruehaufTpf4½	20	114½	114½	114½	
Gair Robert .30e	18	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	4	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 3	290	54¼	53¾	54¼	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	3	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Gaylord Cpf2¾	20	58½	58½	58½	
Gen Am Invest	21	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2½e	6	52¾	52	52	—1
Gen Baking .60	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .80e	9	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Gen Cable A	10	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ¼
Gen Cable pf7k	60	118¼	118	118¼	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1a	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	107	40⅜	39¾	40	+ ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	12	41	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	20	110	110	110	
Gen G & El A	49	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 4	4	117½	117½	117½	—2½
Gen Mills 5pf 5	10	130¼	130¼	130¼	— ¼
Gen Motors 3	52	45⅝	45⅜	45½	+ ⅞
Gen Motors pf 5	2	127¾	127¾	127¾	— ⅜
Gen Out Adv ½e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Out Ad A 4	4	54¾	54	54¾	+ ¾
Gen Prec Eq 1	4	23½	22⅝	23	
Gen Print Ink .40	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼e	24	31	30¼	31	+ ⅜
Gen Real&Ut(new)	76	4⅛	4	4	
Gen Refract 1.10e	22	22¼	21¼	22¼	+ ⅞
Gen S Cst pf 6k	3	108⅜	107½	108⅜	+ ½

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	57.6	Prev. day	57.2
Month ago	54.5	Year ago	49.0
1944 high	57.6	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Tel 1.60	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst 1a	14	31	30⅞	31	+1⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	7	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
GilletteSafR .80a	29	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	4	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
Gillette Saf R pf5	3	89¾	89¾	39¾	
Glidden Co .90e	10	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	5	51⅜	51½	51¾	+ ¾
Goebel Brew .20	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 4	20	164	164	164	—1
Goodrich BF 2	20	54⅛	53½	54⅛	+ ½
Goodrich B F pf 5	3	1 3¼	1 3	1 3	— ¼
Goodyear T&R 2	33	50⅞	50⅜	50⅞	+ ¾
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ⅓e	9	6	16	16	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige wot	77	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
Granby Con M 30e	2	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ⅛
Grand Union ¾e	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Gran City S .525e	26	4⅞	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Grant W I 1.40	3	42½	41¾	42	+ ½
Gt No I O ct 1½e	9	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	
Gt North Ry pf 2e	176	46¾	45⅜	46¾	+ 1¼
Gt West Sug 1.80e	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	10	158	158	158	
Greer H L 2a	5	33½	33	33½	+ ¾
Greyhound C 1.40a	12	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
Grum AircEn 1½e	23	48⅜	47¾	48⅛	+ ⅞
Guantan Sugar	10	6⅛	6	6	
Guantan Sug pf	110	189½	185	185	+3
Gulf Mob & Ohio	111	15½	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&O pf 5e	4	61¼	60	60	— ½
Gulf Oil 1a	72	49¼	48⅜	49¼	+ ⅜
Hack W pfA1¾	40	28½	26	28	— ⅛
Hall W F Print 1a	11	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+ ¾
Hamil Watch ¾e	3	15¾	15⅜	15¾	
Harb-Walker 1	10	18¾	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ¾e	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5	30	108	108	108	+1
Hecht Co 1.20	5	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
Heime G W 4¼e	4	72½	72	72	—1⅛
Hercules Motor 1	11	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Hercules Pow 2½e	3	82	82	82	+ ¼
Hershey Choc 3	4	73	73	73	+1
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	125	125	125	
Holland Furn 2	6	45½	45	45	
Hollander&Son 1a	5	19	19	19	
Holly Sugar 1	7	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	
Homestake Min	31	43¾	42¾	42½	+ ⅛
Houd Hers B 1	8	17⅜	16⅞	17	+ ¼
Household F pf5	20	109	109	109	+ ½
HoustonL&P 3.60	6	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
Houston Oil	154	12⅞	11⅞	12½	+ ½
Howe Sound 1¾e	7	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅝
Hudson & Man	6	2⅛	2	2	
Hudson & Man pf	6	10	10	10	— ⅝
Hud Bay M&S h2	12	67¾	67⅛	67⅛	— ¾
Hudson Motor .40	25	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	24	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	3	30	30	30	
Illinois Central	115	21¾	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
Ill Cent pf	12	56	54	54	—1⅝
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	7	40⅜	40	4	+ ⅛
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅜
Inland Steel 4½e	10	85	83½	84¾	+ ¾
Inspiration CCop 1	34	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1a	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Intercn Corp 1.60	2	40¼	39½	39½	+ ½
Interch pf 4½	50	105½	105⅜	105½	+ ¼
Insuransh ctfs .20a	1	8½	8½	8½	
Interlake Iron .35e	81	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ½
Int Harvest2.60a	16	82½	81½	81½	— ½
Int Harvester pf7	130	180¾	180	180	
Int Hydro-Elec A	10	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
Int Min & Ch 1e	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	77½	79½	77½	— ⅞
Int Mining	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Int Nick Can 1.60	74	28⅝	28⅛	28

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	35½	37½
American Manufacturing	55¼	58¼
American Manufac 5 pf	99¾	..
American Optical	32¼	34¼
American Wringer Co	11⅞	12⅞
Amoskeag Company	45	..
Amoskeag Company pf	84	..
Appleton Company	35	38
Applied Arts Corp	4⅛	4⅝
Arlington Mills	56½	59¾
Art Metal Construction	27¾	30
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	31¾	33¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅝	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8	8¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	22¾	24⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	89¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	..
Boston Wharf Company	25⅛	26⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36½	39
Brown Co	2.10	2.40
Brown Co pf	39	41½
Brown Durrell	6	7⅛
Campbell A S Co Inc	12⅞	14¼
Chapman Valve Manufac	43¼	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	18⅝	20
Colonial Stores	23½	25¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	48¼	51
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	30½	33
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23	25½
Draper Corporation	79¼	82¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17¾
Eastern Corporation	10½	11½
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅞	22¾
Exolon Co	9½	10⅝
Family Finance Inc	13⅛	14½
Family Finance pf A	26¼	28½
Food Fair Stores Inc	49½	52½
Fruit of the Loom	35¾	38½
Grinnell Corp	17⅝	19⅛
General Machinery	30¼	32⅝
Giddings & Lewis Math Tool	10⅞	12
Goodall Sanford	24½	27
Graton & Knight Co	12⅝	14⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	95	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	36¼	38¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	72	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	20¼	..
Harrington & Richardson	1½	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	67⅛	73¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	42	44½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	22	23¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅝	20½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25¾	28
Hooker Electro Chem	30¾	33¼
International Detrola	15	16⅝
Kendall Company	10⅞	12¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅞	23¾
Koppers Co Inc	31⅞	35¼
Landers Frary & Clark	40½	43
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	8½	9¼
Ludlow Mfg&Sales Co	121	126
Marathon Paper Mills	30¾	33¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61½	64¾
Merck & Co	36¼	39
Merrimack Manufacturing	59¾	63
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	80	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10⅞	11⅞
Moxie Co Class B	5½	6
Nashawena Mills	22⅞	24⅞
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	80	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	37¾	40¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	86¾	90¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅞	33⅜
National Shirt Shops	17⅜	18⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	71¼	75¾
New England Lime Co	5¾	7
Nicholson File Company	36½	39
Nonquitt Mills	32¼	35¼
Ohio Finance	10⅜	12
Oneida Limited	21¼	31¼
Parker Appliance	15⅛	16⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	122	127
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	52	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅛	3¾
Richardson & Co	46¼	49
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	38	40¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	38	..
Sanamore Manufacturing Co	67¾	..
Submarine Signal Co	41	43½
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	66¾	69¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	6	6⅞
United Elastic Corp	18½	20½
U S Envelope Company	84	88½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	132	137
Waltham Watch Co	25¼	28¼
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	104	107¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25	37¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9½	10½
Warren Bros Class B	41	44
Warren Bros Class C	19¼	20⅝
West Point Manufacturing	47¾	50¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	14¾	15⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅛	15⅜
Beverly Gas & Electric	43	..
Brockton Gas Light	87⅛	93¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	17⅞	19⅜
Conn Light & Power	46¼	48¾
Derby Gas & Elec	21⅛	22⅞
Eastern Utilities Asso	24½	26½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	3¾	4¼
Fall River Gas Works	26	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	41¾	..
Green Mountain Power pf	89½	93½
Hartford Electric Light	55½	58¼
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	18½	20¼
Holyoke Water Power	17⅜	19⅜
Lawrence Gas & Electric	41¾	44⅞
Lynn Gas & Electric	89	92½
Mass Power & Light pf	18	19½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	34¼	36¾
Narragansett Elec pf	56¼	59¼
N E Gas & Elec $5.50 pf	39¾	42
N. E. Power Assn 6 pf	62	64
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	117	121
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	111	115
N.E. Public Serv $7 pf	60½	63
N. E. Public Serv $6 pf	55½	58
Newport Electric	24⅛	..
Providence Gas	8⅝	9½
Public Serv of N H $6 pf	107¼	112¼
S J Pub Serv pf	32⅝	34⅞
Rockland Light & Power	8½	9⅜
Springfield Gas Light	24¼	26¼
Western Mass Companies	25⅛	27⅛

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	40	41¾
Agricultural (3a)	75½	79
American Alliance (1a)	22¼	24¼
American Casualty Co	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	15⅞	17⅛
American Insur Newark (1⅛a)	15	16¼
American Re-Insurance (2)	54¼	57¼
American Reserve	17¾	19¼
American Surety (2½)	59	61½
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	77	82
Boston (16a)	605	635
Camden Fire (1)	19⅞	21⅜
City of New York (1½e)	18⅛	20⅛
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	58½	60½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	44¾	47¼
Federal (1.40)	49¼	52¾
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	66	70
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	86	90
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅞	12⅝
Franklin Fire (1)	21¾	23¾
General Reinsurance (2)	51¾	54¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1e)	17¾	19¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¾	45¼
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅞	8¾
Great American Insur (1.20)	29	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	100¾	105½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	38½	41½
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29
Homestead (½)	14	16
Insur Co No America (2½a)	88¾	93¼
Ins Inc New York	35¾	38¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅜	8¾
Maryland Casualty	8⅛	8⅞
Mass Bonding (3½)	73¾	74¼
Merchant&Mfs of NY (.40)	5	6⅛
Merchants Fire As (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	57	60
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	167	177
New Amsterdam Casualty(1)	27⅜	29⅝
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¼	46½
New York Fire (.80)	11½	13

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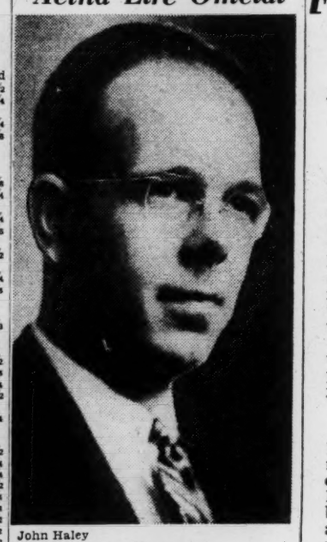
Aetna Life Official



John Haley

Robert B. Coolidge

Elected agency vice-president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, to succeed the late Seaborn T. Whatley. Mr. Coolidge was formerly a second vice-president.

	Bid	Asked
North River (1)	21	22¾
Northeast Insurance	5⅜	6⅞
Northern (3a)	81	85½
Pacific Fire (5)	97	102
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48½	51
Peerless Casualty Company (.70)	13⅛	14¾
Phoenix (2a)	84	88
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅛	13⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅛	35⅝
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075c)	4¾	6⅜
Republic Ins Co Tex (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P)Insurance (1.20)	21½	23½
St Paul Fire & Mar (1.60a)	70¾	73¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	31⅞	33⅞
Springfield (4½a)	119½	125
Standard Accident (2.23¾)	34¾	37¼
Travelers (16)	524	539
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	39⅛	41⅛
United States Fire (2)	48¼	51
United States Guar (1.60a)	73	78
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅝	34⅞

a—Also extra or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.99	4.37
Amerex Holding	35.25	37.25
American Business Shares	3.69	..
Axe Houghton Fund	15.50	16.67
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.44	106.71
Boston Fund	18.80	20.22
Broad Street Investing	31.44	33.89
Bullock Fund	16.54	18.13
Canadian Investment Fund	3.35	3.95
Century Shares Trust	30.30	32.58
Chemical Fund	10.02	10.84
Christiana Securities Co	2590.00	1690.00
Commodity Corp	9.45	9.75
Consolidated Investment Tr	46.75	49.75
Dividend Shares	1.34	1.47
Eaton & Howard Cal Fd	23.49	25.25
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	14.45	15.52
Equity Corp $3 pf	42.75	45.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	20.94	22.56
Fund Investors Inc	24.79	27.17
General Capital	36.16	38.88
General Investors Trust	5.78	6.22
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.20	6.82
Low Priced Shares	6.31	6.94
Railroad Shares	3.94	4.34
Railroad Equip Shares	4.76	5.25
Steel Shares	4.39	4.84
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.22	24.97
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	1.00	1.10
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.07	1.18
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 ... 29.08	S-1	... 27.62
B12 ... 20.69	S-2	... 14.83
B-3 ... 21.92	S-3	... 12.50
B-4 ... 11.63	S-4	... 5.79
K-1 ... 20.91	K-2	... 24.44
*Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.40	..
*Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.20	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.55	10.50
Maryland Fund	5.80	6.40
Mass Invest Tr	23.05	24.78
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.58	12.45
Mutual Invest	11.81	12.90
Nation Wide Voting	1.39	1.53
New England Fund	13.77	14.84
Net York Stocks		
Automobile	7.19	7.91
Railroad	6.61	7.28
Railroad Equip	8.32	9.15
Steel	6.19	6.82
Old Colony Tr Assoc	23.75	25.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.55	.50
Putnam Fund	14.66	15.76
Quarterly Income Shares	8.375	8.975
Railway & Light Sec	15.875	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	111.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.54	3.89
*Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.76	96.68
*State Street Invest	45.75	48.75
Union pf Stock Fund	20.26	22.15
Union com Stock Fund	6.86	7.51
Trusteed Industry Shrs	17.42	19.01
Fixed and Unit Type		
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.94	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.10	..
Diversified Tr C	3.90	..
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.65
Fourdation Tr Shrs A	3.95	4.55
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.12	5.89
Nation Wide Sec	4.10	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.26	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.96	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.54	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.53	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	17.55	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.88	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.625	4.00
First Boston Corp	38.50	40.50

*Ex-dividend; †Sales prices as of 1 p.m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (1)	27½	28¾
Bank of New York (14)	455	467
Bankers Trust (1.40)	50¾	53
Brooklyn Trust (4)	112	117
Central Hanover Bnk & Tr (4)	110	113½
Chase National (1.40)	45⅛	47⅛
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	53⅜	55⅜
Commercial (1.60)	50½	53
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	24⅜	25⅞
Corn Exchange Bank & Tr (2.40)	55⅞	58⅜
Empire Trust (3)	85½	89½
First National New York (80)	1870	1910
Guaranty Trust (12)	354	362
Irving Trust (.60a)	16⅜	17⅝
Kings County (80)	1705	1755
Lawyers Trust (1)	39½	42½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	55¾	58¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52	54
J P Morgan	275½	280½
National City (1)	44⅛	46⅛
New York Trust (3½)	103¾	107¾
Public (1½)	49¾	52¼
Title Guarantee & Trust	11⅜	12¼
United States (60a)	1455	1500

(a)Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
*First National (2)	54⅜	56⅞
Merchants National (12)	332	347
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	54½	59½
National Shawmut (1)	29⅛	30⅝
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	128	135
†State Street Trust (8)	282	..
United States Trust (.50)	11⅜	12⅞
United States Trust pf (.80)	17⅜	18⅞
Webster & Atlas (2)	58½	62½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal. *Ex-dividend.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	52	54½
Continental Illinois (4)	104	108
First National Chicago (10)	302	307
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	39¾	42⅛

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	9⅞	11
Piper Aircraft	3⅜	4⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8⅝	9⅝

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Farmers Seen Favoring Tariffs, With Industry for Freer Trade

Last of three articles on the current U. S. trend toward free trade

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous articles pointed out that with U. S. manufactures "rarin'" to compete in foreign markets, and with U. S. raw materials such as cotton and wheat, on the other hand, exportable only with subsidy help, the imports with which foreigners must ultimately pay for immediate postwar U. S. exports will probably be offered in the form chiefly of raw materials knocking at the walls of U. S. tariff protection. The articles argued that this prospect had led manufacturers and farmers to reverse their traditional nineteenth-century position toward the tariff, the manufacturers switching in the direction of free trade, the farmers toward protection.

That this is no sudden development, but merely a "trend" which may take a long time to work out, is indicated in the precedent story of how Great Britain turned similarly toward a free trade policy almost exactly a century ago.

British Free Trade Trend

British free trade policy, as climaxed by the repeal of the corn laws in 1846 (finally effective in 1849), was a job worked out by manufacturers through the "Manchester school" of political and economic thought, at the expense of England's wheat-growers. But, like the present trend in the United States, it was nothing quick, but the culmination of a long process, starting at least as far back as Adam Smith. It is said, in fact, to have begun with Pitt's deal with France in 1786 which cut off many of the protective duties between the two great manufacturing countries, and it is also said that Pitt would have anticipated the subsequent free-trade movement in England by 50 years if it had not been for the French revolution and the subsequent Napoleonic wars.

From Pitt to Peel a succession of slices were made in the British tariff structure as manufacturers gained political power and felt their economic muscle. Behind the agitation of John Bright and Richard Cobden was the realization by British manufacturers, akin to the realization by United States manufacturers in 1944, that they could lick the world on quality and price and that their major need was low-priced raw materials and a lowered cost of living for their hands.

The implications of the present tariff trend, as described in the previous articles, are in line with the domestic trend of economic development of the United States.

One of these trends is toward the industrialization of the South and West. The South has concentrated on cotton, and cotton is no longer king, at least in the export markets. The industrialization of the South, delayed by the "reconstruction" period of the '70's and '80's, but now accelerated by World War II, bids fair to take up the slack in Southern productive capacity.

War Cuts Farm Population

The present war has also spread the industrial phase of the war throughout the Middle West, and contributed to the 15 per cent cut in U. S. farm population in the last four years, reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics last week. Farm population has been cut from round 30,000,000 in 1940 to round 25,000,000 today. The armed forces have taken 1,650,000, and 4,660,000 farm folk have wandered off to war plants and other lures. (About 1,560,000 babies explain the difference in figures.)

What might be called the "normal" off-the-farm movement, in line with American economic development but retarded by the New Deal's demographically conservative policies, has been revitalized by the war—and would be further stimulated by a low-tariff or free trade policy.

Farmers and miners are not likely to be slow in catching on to what is cooking in regard to tariffs. In fact, the national farm politics of recent years, beginning with the Thomas greenback amendment of 1933 and continuing down through the parity-price requirements of the Second Stabilization Act, indicate a greater and greater dependence by agricultural interests on political protection against fundamental economic trends. It appears likely that the stiff farm and mine opposition will soon develop against the desire of manufacturers to get the tariffs down so that they can export more manufactured goods to the foreigner, who can import more sugar, wheat, beef, linseed oil, and so on, into the United States.

It remains to be seen whether factory labor will perceive its common interest with manufacturing employers in the lowering of tariffs. This interest is quite obvious for the workmen who make locomotives, structural steel, automobiles, trucks, airplanes, refrigerators, and other intricately manufactured goods for which U. S. producers (which by definition includes men as well as management) are especially gifted.

Labor and the Tariff

Left-wing dreamers' talk has for years obscured the identity of interest between manufacturing employers and their men in the pursuit of higher tariffs, due to the paranoidal singling out by these writers of owners and operators of industrial equipment as the cloven-footed obstacle to the intellectuals' onetime dream of free trade. Now that American manufacturers seem to be moving into the onetime position of British (Liberal Party) manufacturers, in favor of lower tariffs or none at all, while the intellectuals, charmed with power, seem to be moving in the other direction, it is uncertain whether they will give to their temporary friends, the labor people, a good steer or not. It will be interesting to note whether the current labor conventions of the C. I. O. at Chicago and the A. F. of L. at New Orleans take any position on the tariff.

Of course, the whole issue might conceivably "wash out" in case postwar trade is dominated indefinitely by scarcity instead of by surplus—or if, in fact, merely the economic scene in the United States alone is so dominated. In such case—with a continuance of the present general condition of scarcity, particularly of hands—the issue would not be a serious one. Industrialization would eat into farm population, as it has done in recent years, until there would be no problem of where to place cotton or wheat, but where to get them.

For the nonce, however, habits persist, including the habits of political economy, and the question of how far U. S. protective tariffs should be reduced—and whose protective tariffs—bids fair to become an important political issue for some years yet. If the world goes back to a surplus of this and that, including farmers, it will be a bitter issue; if the world goes forward to a war-like scarcity of this and that, tariffs will be a minor matter.

(Concluded)

Circulating Money Exceeds $25 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation, now over the 25-billion mark, kept going up in the week which ended Wednesday, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Member bank reserves on deposit at Federal Reserve banks decreased. Excess reserves of member banks were estimated about $1,300,000,000.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.69⅞	1.68⅞	1.69¾	1.69¼	
Minneapolis	1.59⅜	1.58½	1.58⅞	1.58¼	
Kansas City	1.59⅛	1.58⅞	1.59⅛	1.58¾	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.64⅝	1.63⅝	1.64⅜	1.64½	
Minneapolis	1.58¼	1.57½	1.58	1.57¼	
Kansas City	1.56⅝	1.55¾	1.56⅛	1.56⅛	
Jly wheat					
Chicago	1.54⅝	1.53⅝	1.54½	1.54⅛	
Minneapolis	1.53⅜	1.52⅝	1.53¼	1.52¾	
Kansas City	1.47⅛	1.46¼	1.47	1.46⅜	
Dec oats					
Chicago	69¼	68⅞	69¼	69⅛	
Minneapolis	63⅜	63	63¼	63	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.09¾	1.11	1.09¾	1.10⅝	1.10
May	1.08⅜	1.09	1.07½	1.08⅝	1.08⅜
July	1.06¾	1.07¼	1.05⅞	1.07	1.06⅜
Sept.	1.05½	1.06	1.04⅞	1.05⅝	1.05⅜
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.12⅛	1.13	1.12¼	1.13	1.12¼
May	1.02¾	1.03	1.02⅛	1.02⅞	1.02¾
July				97¼	97⅜

Wool

Grease

December				96.0n	96.0
March				93.5b	93.5
May	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.5b	92.5
July				91.0b	91.5
October	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.0b	89.2
Tops					
July				12.6n	127.5
October	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.5n	125.5

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

December	21.79	21.87	21.79	21.79	21.79
March	21.88	21.94	21.85	21.94	21.84
May	21.82	21.87	21.80	21.83	21.79
July	21.44	21.46	21.41	21.45	21.41

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Onions					
January	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.37
February				1.44O	1.45
Eggs					
December	39.30	39.50	39.25	39.45	39.20
January	33.75	33.80	33.75	33.80	33.75

O—Offered.

Guantanamo Pays $10 on Preferred

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Guantanamo Sugar Co. have declared a dividend of $10 on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30—the first payment since Jan. 3, 1929.

Manufacturers Book Peak Volume of New Business in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—Partly because of raised war requirements, manufacturers booked more new business in October than in any other month of the war.

The Commerce Department reported that its index of new business for the month was 319 per cent of the 1939 average. Twice previously it had reached a peak of 314 per cent—in June, 1942, and again in July, 1944.

Most of the October rise was in durable goods industries which are heavily engaged in war work.

Total manufactures' shipments in October were valued at $13,700,000,000, compared with $13,200,000,000 in September and $13,100,000,000 in October a year ago.

The 3 per cent increase in October shipments over the previous month was primarily due to seasonal advances in such industries as food (particularly meats), paper, and chemicals.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 15

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	116	115⅞	116	115½
2.00	Bos Edison	37¼	37	37¼	37¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	69	68⅜	69	68⅞
1.75a	Bos Her-Trav	26½	25¾	26½	25¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	63	59⅜	62⅜	59
..	Bos&Me B pf	9¼	8½	9¼	8¼
..	Bos&Me stApf	10	10	10	9½
..	Bos&MestB pf	1	11¼	12	10½
.64	BosPers Prop	14	13¾	13¾	14⅛
.75a	Copper Range	8	8	8	8
..	East Bos Land	1	1	1	1⅛
3.00c	East G & F pf	49	48½	49	47⅛
..	East MSR pf B	76½	76½	76½	76½
1.00a	Eastern SS	13⅞	13⅞	14	14
1.00	Filene's	22	22	22	18¾
..	Hath Bak B	65c	65c	65c	65c
8.75c	Hath Bak pf	98	98	98	100
.75a	Lamson	7½	7½	7½	7¾
..	Maine Cent	6¼	6	6⅛	5¾
..	Maine Cent pf	41½	40½	41½	41
..	Nat Service	27c	24c	24c	25c
..	NEG&E pf	40½	40½	40½	40
5.75a	NE Tel&Tel	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	110⅞
..	Old Col RR,	20c	20c	20c	13c
..	Quincy Min	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
1.00a	Reece Fold M	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
.60	Shawmut Asso	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14½
1.60a	Torrington	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38
2.00	Un Twist Drill	30	30	30	30
3.12½b	Unit Shoe M	77¾	77	77¼	76½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	45½	45½	45½	45

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1944 on account of accumulations.

Scudder, Stevens & Clark Fund Declares 70c Extra

NEW YORK (AP)—The directors of Scudder, Stevens and Clark Fund, Inc., have declared a regular dividend of 75 cents a share for the fourth quarter of this year and an extra dividend of 70 cents a share, it was announced. Both dividends are payable Dec. 20 to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 11, it was said.

The company also reported total net assets of $18,800,198 at the close of November, 1944, equal to $98.83 per share on the 196,182 shares outstanding on that date. That compares with total net assets of $16,305,588 at the close of November, 1943, it was said, or equivalent to $87.10 per share on the 187,212 shares then outstanding.

Four Directors Re-elected For FHLB Regional Banks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Re-election of public interest directors to four-year terms for 10 regional Federal Home Loan Banks was announced by James Twohy, governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank system.

They include: Joseph H. Soliday, Boston, Boston regional bank; J. Grayson Luttrell, Baltimore, Md., Winston-Salem, N. C., regional bank; Gordon H. Campbell, Little Rock, Ark., Little Rock regional bank.

Promoted

E. H. Thorsteinson

Elected vice-president and controller of the National Supply Company, Pittsburgh. Mr. Thorsteinson has been controller of the company since March, 1942. Prior to that he was assistant general controller of Montgomery Ward & Co.

Senate Passes Bill Reviving Crop Insurance

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Senate yesterday passed legislation reviving the federal crop insurance program, and broadened it so that eventually virtually all crops may be insured against all hazards.

The bill goes back to the House for consideration of numerous amendments. These include a $30,000,000 program of incentive payments to spur production of flax, and thus increase the output of badly needed linseed oil.

The measure, if finally enacted, will provide federal insurance next year on wheat, cotton and flax against such hazards as flood, hail, drought, snow, insect infestation and plant disease. In subsequent years experimental insurance programs may be tried out on other crops, at the rate of not more than three a year.

Where the House had provided that loss claims could not exceed the insured farmer's actual investment in the damaged crop, the Senate voted to pay claims up to 75 per cent of the crop value, based on average yields.

Final passage of the bill was held up for hours while Senator Maybank (D) of South Carolina tried unsuccessfully to hook on an amendment involving banking laws. By a vote of 45 to 24 the Senate rejected his proposal, which would have permitted banks which are members of the Federal Reserve system to continue absorbing collections and exchange fees on checks.

The Federal Reserve Board recently ruled that absorption of the fees constituted payment of interest on demand deposits, which Federal Reserve rules forbid.

Am. Light Amends Plan for $70 Million Natural Gas Pipeline

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — American Light & Traction Co. has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commisson an amendment to a plan to construct a $70,000,000 natural gas pipeline from the Hugoton gas fields in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas to Detroit with a branch extending to within Wisconsin.

Under the amendment American Light would form under Delaware laws a new company which it said would be called "the Michigan-Wisconsin Natural Gas Pipeline Company or some other suitable name." It would acquire for $5,000 the new company's initial capital, 50 shares of $100 par value capital stock.

Organization of the company is a major step in the liquidation of American Light under a plan filed by its parent, United Light and Power Company.

The amended petition said the major part of American Light's investment in Detroit Edison Company's common stock would be used to finance the pipeline and that ultimately all of the capital stock of the new company would be owned by Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, Milwaukee Gas Light Company and Madison Gas & Electric Company, American Light subsidiaries presently serving the area through which the pipeline would extend.

Assails Treasury Policy on Surplus Disposal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—A government official complained that the Treasury is giving manufacturers first crack at buying surplus property and asserted this threatens full employment after V-Day.

In addition, such a practice keeps goods from consumers and permits the manufacturer to make a "double profit," David L. Podell, general counsel of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, yesterday told a subcommittee of the Senate

Night Baseball May Become a Boomerang in Majors

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—The threatened spread of night baseball for 1945, resulting from the do-as-you-please permit handed major league club owners at their annual convention, may be a boomerang. For the 1944 figures show the average night attendance, while a bit over the day average, drops off as the number of nocturnal tilts goes up.

Headed by Washington's Clark Griffith, eight of the 11 moguls possessing lighting facilities intend to stage more night attractions. Griffith said his Senators, starting May 10, would play all games at night except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Brooklyn, Cincinnati and the New York Giants are expected to play 14 games in their home parks, with all the others going over that figure. Presidents Horace Stoneham of the Giants, Branch Rickey of the Dodgers, and Ed Barrow of the Yankees announced intentions to keep away-from-home night games at a minimum, but they may have trouble with some of the mazda-minded magnates despite the fact that the visiting team must consent to the arc-light affairs.

Last season's attendance figures show night baseball can be overdone. The Washingtons, playing 43 such games—tops in the majors—drew 292,896 fans as compared to 232,339 for 34 daylight contests. The average night crowd was 7,413, lowest in either circuit. The Browns, second with 32 after-dark events, were next to the bottom in average night attendance with 9,125, despite having a pennant winner, and were just slightly ahead of the two lowest attendance clubs in the National.

On the other hand Cleveland, with the American League's low of 15 night games, led with a 15,002 average attendance.

The Giants, playing only 14 night games, led the National in total attendance and paced the arc-light circuit with an average of 15,764 fans, while the Cards and Phillies, with a host of after-dark contests, finished far behind.

Here are the number of night games planed by each club, and the day and night attendance averages:

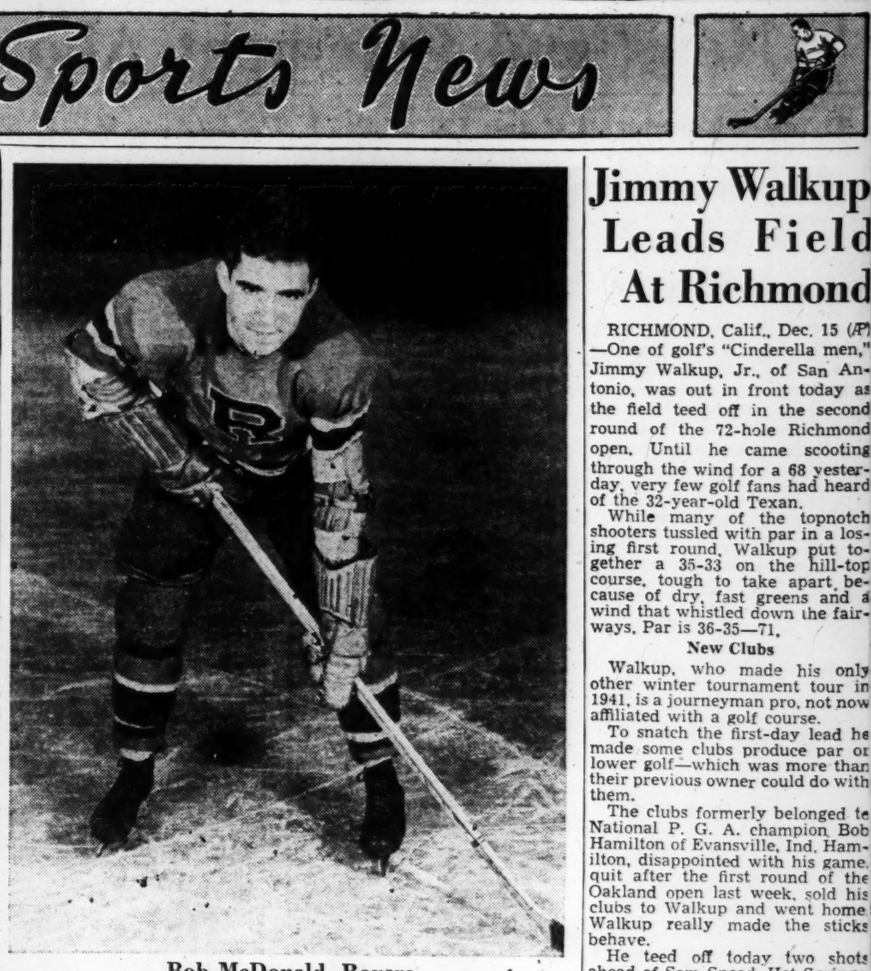
Team	Night Games	Night Average	Day Average
National League			
St. Louis	32	9,005	7,981
Philadelphia	19	7,721	6,720
Pittsburgh	16	15,182	10,217
Brooklyn	15	15,621	9,813
New York	14	15,764	12,227
Cincinnati	13	9,383	6,956
Chicago	0	....	11,036
Boston	0	....	4,379
American League			
Washington	43	7,413	8,337
St. Louis	32	9,125	7,952
Chicago	22	12,314	9,392
Philadelphia	16	13,205	8,565
Cleveland	15	15,002	7,666
Detroit	0	....	14,425
New York	0	....	12,742
Boston	0	....	8,177

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Cy Morgan, the Phillies scout, tells one about the time when Greasy Neale, now pilot of the Eagles, was managing the Clarksburg, W. Va., ball club in the Middle Atlantic League . . . That was some 20 years ago, and Greasy still was trying to play the outfield in Fair Grounds Park—a good five-minute walk from the home plate . . . After a while the fans began riding Neale for not coming in often enough to protest to the umps . . . Greasy just laughed it off. "What do they want?" he asked, "I'd wear myself ragged making two round trips a day."

Report in Detroit is that Slip Madigan, now acting coach at Iowa, is first choice for Gus Dorais' old job when Detroit U. returns to football next fall . . . Skeeter Webb, recently traded to the Tigers by the White Sox, is son-in-law of Manager Steve O'Neill . . . Just for the record: After being talked out of retirement twice, Don Hutson says: "After Curly Lambeau got through talking, I decided I'd never be fool enough to retire again." . . . Tip: It took the Giants' opponents an average of 90.1 plays to score this season, while the Packers allowed a tally every 39.3 plays . . . And league records show an average of 158 plays a game for both teams.

Sports News



Bob McDonald, Rovers

In his second season with the New York Rovers of the Eastern Hockey League, Bob McDonald of Toronto is shaping up as a likely prospect for the Rangers. Coach Frankie Boucher of the Blue Shirts brought him up to the National League for one game last year, and tabbed him for future reference. Bob plays either defense or forward.

Pics Facing N. Y. Rovers On Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Beaten in New York 8-5 last night by the Rovers for only their fourth defeat in 18 games this season, the Boston Olympics today were homeward bound for a pair of games at the Garden this week end. Tomorrow night they will attempt to get even with the Rovers, whose win yesterday was their first of the year over Boston, and Sunday the Pics will face the Washington Lions in an afternoon contest.

Once again the Bruins will be out of town on the week end, as they leave tonight for Montreal where tomorrow evening they will tackle the National Hockey League-leading Canadiens, who were tied last night at the Forum, 2-2, by the second-place Toronto Maple Leafs.

Egan Stays Home

Pat Egan definitely will not make the trip with the Bruins, his foot still being bothersome, and in his place will be Norm Calladine, whose presence will be mainly for insurance. According to Coach Dit Clapper, Calladine will dress, but will not play unless something happens to the forwards. The Bruins will rotate their three defensemen—Clapper, Johnny Crawford, and Jake Shewchuk. Egan is hoping to play next Tuesday night at the Garden against Detroit Red Wings, the Bruins' next home game, and is going to try to skate at the Garden Sunday afternoon after the Olympics' game.

New York Rovers are a much improved club, having gained two players on loan from the Rangers in Gaston Gauthier and Jim Drummond. With these two boys in their line-up, Rovers have won their last two games, and exactly doubled their season's total of victories. In their first 12 games the New Yorkers could only win twice, which saw them tumble deep into the Eastern League cellar. Now they appear to be in the midst of a drive to reach the upper regions of the standing.

On Scoring Streak

Tommy Brennan, who has been on a scoring streak ever since the first game of the season, last night came up with three more points on two goals and an assist to run his total for the year to 53. Marcel Fillion, Russ Kopak, and Alan Rittinger scored the other Boston goals.

Following their games here tomorrow and Sunday the Olympics will not play in Boston again for two weeks, and then because of the Ice-Capades at the Garden, the puck-chasers will move uptown to the Boston Arena. In fact, their whole schedule is lightened, and the Pics are only called upon to play in Philadelphia Dec. 20 and in Baltimore Dec. 27 before coming home to meet Philadelphia Falcons in a two-game series at the Arena Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 30th and 31st. Both games will be night affairs.

Briefs: Toe Blake of Canadiens got two assists last night to crawl within one point of Bill Cowley of the Bruins in the individual scoring race. Cowley leads the league with 29 points to 28 for Toe. . . . Neil Colville is said to be on his way back to New York Rangers. He has graduated in the R. C. A. F. and is expected to go into the reserve. If he does not get an Army call, Rangers may have him.

Wally Stanowski of the Leafs has returned to his home in Winnipeg. Although he was given a medical discharge from the R. C. A. F., after more than two years service, Stanowski still faces an Army call. If he fails to pass his Army exam, he will be back with Toronto. . . . Bep Guidolin, former Bruin, is playing with the Newmarket Army team in the Inter-Service League in Toronto. Lloyd Gronsdahl, former Olympic and Bruin, is with Bus Wycherley's Air Force club in the same circuit. . . . Defenseman Desse Smith, former Stanley Cup performer with the Bruins, is again with the Montreal Army team in the National Defense League.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Rose Bowl game between Duke and Oregon State shifted to Durham, N. C.

Five Years Ago

Tiny Thornhill fired as Stanford football coach.

Ten Years Ago

Bill Terry predicts his 1935 Giants will be his best, hurls challenge at Brooklyn on behalf of Dick Bartell who has had feud with Dodgers.

Capitals Finally Turn on Heat To Beat Providence

By the Associated Press

The Rhode Island Reds of Providence were a bit deeper in the cellar of the eastern division of the American Hockey League today after failing to maintain their hold over the Capitals of Indianapolis.

After suffering three straight setbacks at the hands of the Reds, Indianapolis turned on the heat last night for a 5-to-0 victory before a crowd of 3,756 to maintain its unblemished record on Indianapolis ice.

The victory was the 12th against seven defeats and six ties for Indianapolis, and the loss was Providence's 13th against seven wins and two ties.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Pennsylvania 34, Marshall 32.
Ellis Island C. G. 50, Manhattan Beach Receiving Unit 35.

Middle West

Ball State 79, Anderson 20.
Northern Illinois T. 38, Wheaton 37 (overtime).
Indiana 55, Wabash 39.
Hamline 78, Mankato T. 27.
Concordia 40, Jamestown (N. D.) 29.
Assumption 34, Toledo 33.
Central (Ind.) Normal 35, Franklin 33.
Norfolk (Nebr.) Junior 48, Kearney T. 34.
Pittsburg (Kans.) 56, Camp Crowder 55.
Augsburg 56, Luther 46.
Olathe Kans. Naval Air Base 55, Topeka Army Air Field 46.

South

North Carolina Fort Bragg Personnel Center 42, Camp Nackall 36.
Greensboro Ordnance 55, Elon 21.
Loyola 37, New Orleans Naval Air Station 29.

Southwest

Southern Methodist 57, Texas Tech. 36.
Rice 59, Blackland Army Air Force 44.
Phillips Oilers 66, Dayton Army Air Technical Command 38.
Texas 51, South Plains Army Air Field 50.

West

Buckley Field 53, Fort Warren 43.
Denver Ambrose Legion 54, Fitzsimons Hospital 38.
Pueblo Army Air Base 42, Peterson Field 28.
Colorado A. and M. 48, Fort Logan Colorado Army Post 41.
Gorvan Field 55, Mountain Home Army Air Base 39.
Geiger Field 52, Idaho 47.
Camp Miramar Marines 48, Mojave Army Air Base 37.

Fesler at Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 15 (AP)—Wesley E. Fesler, All-America end at Ohio State in 1929 and 1930, has signed as head basketball coach at Princeton University starting Feb. 1. He also will assist Charley Caldwell in football and baseball.

Fesler was end coach in football and head coach in basketball at Harvard from 1933 to 1941, and since then has been head football coach at Wesleyan, where he is currently on leave.

Eastern Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 14
New York 8, Boston 5.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	11	4	2	24	60	40
Toronto	10	6	1	21	65	56
Detroit	9	4	2	20	72	50
Boston	8	9	1	17	77	80
New York	2	9	4	8	50	73
Chicago	2	10	2	6	50	75

Result Dec. 14
Toronto 2, Montreal 2.

Toronto Proves Stumbling Block To Montreal Six

By the Associated Press

The blame for the Montreal Canadien's failure to make the National Hockey League race a repeat of last year's runaway can be laid at the door of one team—the Toronto Maple Leafs.

The Leafs again last night proved themselves the champions' premier stumbling block by fighting to a 2-2 draw at Montreal with only 12 men in uniform.

The impasse gave the Leafs sole possession of second place over the idle Detroit Red Wings, and left the Canadiens with only one victory in five games against Hap Day's Toronto crew, against three defeats.

Playing with two makeshift forward lines, the Leafs showed remarkable vitality in throttling the powerful Montreal attack, and Goalie Frank McCool helped by having one of his good nights. He was particularly effective during a heavy Canadien attack in the closing minutes.

Sandlot Sites

WICHITA, Kas., Dec. 15 (AP)—The annual Oklahoma sandlot baseball tournament, oldest state tourney sanctioned by the National Baseball Congress, has been awarded to Oklahoma City for the 19th consecutive year, President Ray Dumont said today. Other 1945 sites:

Midwest — Sheboygan, Wis., Adel, Iowa, and Columbus, Ohio.

South — Greensboro, N. C., Jacksonville, Fla., Jackson, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn.

East — Windsor, Vt., Claremont, N. H., Jamestown, N. Y., and Perth Amboy, N. J.

Jimmy Walkup Leads Field At Richmond

RICHMOND, Calif., Dec. 15 (AP)—One of golf's "Cinderella men," Jimmy Walkup, Jr., of San Antonio, was out in front today as the field teed off in the second round of the 72-hole Richmond open. Until he came scooting through the wind for a 68 yesterday, very few golf fans had heard of the 32-year-old Texan.

While many of the topnotch shooters tussled with par in a losing first round, Walkup put together a 35-33 on the hill-top course, tough to take apart because of dry, fast greens and a wind that whistled down the fairways. Par is 36-35—71.

New Clubs

Walkup, who made his only other winter tournament tour in 1941, is a journeyman pro, not now affiliated with a golf course.

To snatch the first-day lead he made some clubs produce par or lower golf—which was more than their previous owner could do with them.

The clubs formerly belonged to National P. G. A. champion Bob Hamilton of Evansville, Ind. Hamilton, disappointed with his game, quit after the first round of the Oakland open last week, sold his clubs to Walkup and went home. Walkup really made the sticks behave.

He teed off today two shots ahead of Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va.; Mike Turnesa, White Plains, N. Y.; Ky Laffoon, Chicago, and Charles Congdon, Tacoma, Wash., all at 70.

Amateur Pair

Starting with 71 strokes behind them today were a pair of crack amateurs, Ed Furgol, Detroit, and Ernie Pieper, Jr., San Jose, Calif., holder of the California State open and amateur titles.

They, along with the five ahead of them, were the only ones to equal or shade par in the first round.

Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, and Sergt. Jim Ferrier, Camp Roberts, Calif., winners of the preceding two tournaments, at San Francisco, and Oakland, respectively, each posted an opening 73.

Fifth Official For Pro Playoff

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 (AP)—A fifth official to handle the timing was named today for the championship playoff between the Green Bay Packers and New York Giants of the National Pro Football League in New York Sunday.

Lieut. Col. Red Friesell, former referee who retired several seasons ago, will run the electric clock for the game. Friesell will work from the sidelines.

Other officials named by Commissioner Elmer Layden for the game are Ronald J. Gibbs, referee; Carl Brubaker, umpire; Eugene Miller, field judge, and Charles Berry, head linesman.

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Chance Is Seen of U. S. Policy Aligning Americas With Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 — Apprehension that the United States may revert to "Big Stick" diplomacy in the western hemisphere and cause Latin-American nations increasingly to seek the friendship of Russia was voiced by the Foreign Policy Association in a statement here today.

Recalling that Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Uruguay and Costa Rica have already resumed diplomatic relations with Russia and that Chile and Brazil may soon follow, the association warns that "as the threat of war in this hemisphere disappears, the United States faces the loss of its moral and political leadership in Latin-America."

"Many Latin Americans believe that until now the United States action against Argentina has been purely unilateral and—what is worse—ineffectual," the Association adds. "While fundamentally they may not approve the practices of the Buenos Aires military clique, they have a latent fear that the United States may revert to 'Big Stick' diplomacy, and this fear leads them to applaud Argentina's successful resistance to pressure from the United States."

"Moreover, Latin Americans, noting the cordial relations between Brazil and the United States, are unable to explain to themselves why this nation can tolerate in one country the type of regime it attacks in another. Herein may lie one reason for their delay in reaching an agreement on Argentina's request for a conference to consider its case."

As a means of protecting themselves from possible imperialistic tendencies of the United States, the Association holds it is quite possible that the countries to the south will play the great Powers against each other in the postwar period, thereby preventing any one of them from attaining preeminence in Latin America.

"According to close observers of the Latin-American scene, the country which stands to gain most from the divisions, both internal and external, that beset the continent is Russia," it adds.

The Association stresses, however, that if hemisphere relations are at their lowest ebb in a decade, they are not beyond improvement.

"Following the recent reorganization of the State Department," it says. "Latin Americans look with new hope to a thorough overhauling of hemisphere policies."

Stettinius Pledges Statement On Allied Policy in Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius promised today to give a frank statement soon on American policy with respect to British and Russian moves in Europe.

Mr. Stettinius backed off answering any news conference questions on Poland saying he had only fragmentary reports of Prime Minister Churchill's speech this morning and had not had time to analyze it.

He said the whole Polish question is tied up with Mr. Churchill's speech. William Player of the New York Post asked the Secretary if the United States' attitude depended on Mr. Churchill's speech.

Mr. Stettinius refused to comment.

He likewise turned down queries on a speech yesterday by Britain's Labor Minister Ernest Bevin implying that President Roosevelt had okayed a British-Soviet agreement on dividing Europe into respective spheres of influence.

Mr. Churchill said this morning that Britain and Russia had agreed on moving Poland's eastern boundary to the Soviet-demanded Curzon Line and compensating Poland with German territory in the west. Mr. Churchill also indicated clearly that Britain was about to abandon the Polish Government in exile in London which has failed to reach any agreement with the Polish Committee at Lublin, backed by Moscow, unless former Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk returned and completed a merger.

Mr. Stettinius opened the news conference by asserting flatly he could not make any comment on Mr. Churchill's speech.

He was asked whether he contemplated being as frank as Mr. Churchill at any time in the immediate future on basic problems of Allied policy which can determine the path of the peace for years.

He said it was the State Department's policy to give whatever information that can properly be given at all times.

"But it seems to be possible to be more frank in London than in Washington," came back Thomas Reynolds of the Chicago Sun.

Mr. Stettinius reiterated he would tell as much as he properly could. He said he did not know whether he would give his promised statement in a speech or in a declaration of policy.

Belgians Send Toys As British Gifts

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Dec. 15—More than 400,000 toys "have been collected so far by Belgian children for the benefit of British children this Christmas, and more are coming in from all parts of the country," the London Radio reported.

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE

ALVES GIFT AND PHOTO SHOP
349 WASHINGTON ST.
Christmas Cards
Novelties and Gifts
Toys in Abundance

Suggestions for Practical Gifts

Hosiery: Sheer, Semi and Service Weights by La France, Gordon, Mojud — Boudoir Jackets and Slippers — Nightgowns—Slips by Lady Elizabeth —100% Woolen Sweaters—Dresses—Blankets — Comforters — Embroidered Pillow Cases, Tablecloths, Towels, Dish Towels—Handbags, Bill Folds, Handkerchiefs, Sachets, Toys, Novelties.

PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
Tel. Bra 0734 Storrs Square

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

Christmas Cheer
Fernald's Card and Gift Shop
369 WASHINGTON STREET
Wide Variety of Gifts and Toys
Open evenings until Christmas

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INSURANCE SERVICE OF ALL KINDS including 1945 AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
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Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
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PRACTICAL Christmas Gifts FOR HER
224-229 Main Street
Brockton 1, Mass.

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BROCKTON'S LEADING CHRISTMAS GIFT STORE
195 Main St., Brockton 1, Mass.
Tel. Bro. 1

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Dorothy Benham MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Avenue
WALTHAM—443 Moody Street
MALDEN—147 Pleasant Street
QUINCY—1233 Hancock Street

MRS. FOSTER MISS EVANS
CHRISTMAS WRAPPINGS and CARDS
See our large BOX Assortment of Cards and Gifts
OPEN EVENINGS
693 Mass. Ave. Arlington 6171—5194

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Sangers
FORTY-SEVEN PARK AVENUE
ARLINGTON 3246
CHRISTMAS CARDS
GIFTS

BOSTON

Moving and Storage
3175 Washington St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

PARkway 7532
(Closed Wed. at 1 p. m. except holiday week.)
Edna Beauty Shop
4197 Washington Street
(Near Rialto Theatre)

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fraser's
WAR BONDS ARE STILL YOUR BEST CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Storey & Co.
OUR CHRISTMAS GIFT SHOP is now open.
A large selection of unusual gifts.
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The ANNA SHOPPE
1326-28 Beacon Street
Christmas Gifts For All
Our Entire Basement is devoted to Children's Toys—Dolls—Books—Games, etc.

Christmas Gifts
for the discriminating
Holmberg & Douglas
Jewelers
1332 Beacon St. Coolidge Corner

Select Your Christmas Gifts for Your Men Folks at
STONE BROTHERS
The Dependable Store for Men
USEFUL GIFTS FOR SERVICEMEN
1340 Beacon Street Asp. 9660

BEECHER HOBBS
PHONOGRAPH RECORDS
1702 BEACON ST. ASP. 4114
"Open evenings until Christmas"

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

BANCROFT
CLEANERS • TAILORS • FURRIERS
"Have your clothes beautifully cleaned in our modern plant."
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 0008. Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Christmas Cards, Diaries Stationery
Fountain Pens Repaired
LA FRANCE CO.
32 Brattle St., Harvard Sq. TRO. 7538

For your last-minute
Christmas Gifts
For men, women and children
Shop the
Harvard Cooperative Society
Harvard Square, Cambridge

Christmas Greetings
We pay honest value for Used Cars
MacKENZIE MOTOR SALES INC.
185 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 6060

To the readers of The Christian Science Monitor
May the joy of Christmas be yours and may it last until 1946
Mrs. Frail's Corset Shop
1679 Mass. Ave., at Sacramento St.
TRO. 2080

DEDHAM

JOSEPH J. CRESPI
Plumbing and Heating
11 EASTERN AVENUE DED. 0130

ROSEN'S
In deep appreciation of your patronage and in the Finest Tradition of the Holiday Spirit.
Merry Christmas and Happy New Year
ROSEN'S
HARDWARE — PAINTS
32 Milton Street Ded. 2080
ROSEN'S

EVERETT

Maxwell, the Florist, Inc.
Frederick B. Maxwell, Treas.
FLOWERS FOR CHRISTMAS
409 Broadway, Everett, Mass.
Phone 3316—3317
Flowers telegraphed anywhere

MASSACHUSETTS

EVERETT (Continued)

BRAUN
CARD & GIFT SHOP
Early Shopping Gives the Widest Selection of Christmas Cards and Gifts
Also Greater Personal Attention!
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

FALL RIVER

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
$25 to $50
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
Margaret G. Lynch
Room 502, Fall River Trust Bldg.
Fall River, Mass. Phone Dial 9-6662

FITCHBURG

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At
helen's shop
SCARFS
Wools—Crepes—Sheers
ROBES
Wool—Jersey—Rayon Crepe and Satin—Quilted—Cotton
BAGS
3.55—11.95 (includes tax)
JEWELRY
Complete line of Costume Jewelry in silver and gold
$1 up, plus tax
GLOVES
Fabrics—Leathers—Pigskins
Lined Leathers and Mochas
100% woolen mittens and gloves
HOSIERY
Vanity Fair—Gordon—LaFrance
Kayser. Sizes 8½-10½
UNDERWEAR
Crepe and Satin Gowns 32-40
Crepe and Satin Slips 32-48
Panties 32-40
Vanity Fair Gowns, Slips, Chemise, Panties, 32-44 in Black, White, Tea-rose (no ironing needed.)
BELCANO TOILETRIES
Superior Quality
381 MAIN STREET

THE IDEAL GIFT SHOP
for your Christmas Shopping
Lite-house Lamps
(Modernistic in form)
Christmas Cards for Family and Friends
Hager Pottery
Large Variety of Glassware
Service Electric Supply Co., Inc.
23 NEWTON PLACE

WEATHERSTRIP

Keep comfortable on less fuel this winter. Make your house heat-tight with weatherstripping at doors and windows. Place orders now before Fall housecleaning.
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main Street Tel. 3970

English Burberry
OVERCOATS
make Ideal Gifts for the holidays
also
Strook Lounging Robes
W. G. PAYSON CO.,
274 MAIN STREET

HERB FARM SHOP, LTD.
De Luxe Toilet Waters, Perfumes and Soaps
White Phlox, Night Scented Stock, etc.
$1.50 up (plus 20% tax)
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

Give Gifts
with
Christmas Cheer
from
THE BOOK SHOP
536 Main Street

FRAMINGHAM

KINGSBURY'S
Women's Wearing Apparel
20 Union Avenue, Framingham, Mass.

LEWIS FURNITURE COMPANY
Quality Furniture
73 Irving St., Framingham

DAVID A. ROBERTSON
ESTAB. 1892
JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS
IRVING SQUARE
FRAMINGHAM MASS.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

GREENFIELD

Give Her "The Most Wonderful Gift of All"
SABLE BLENDED MUSKRAT
WILSON'S
FURS—SECOND FLOOR

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoe Skates - Skies and Accessories - Children's Wool Snow Suits - Boys' and Men's Mackinaws - Women's Ski Suits - Girls' Windproof Parkas - Games - Dart Boards - Sheepskin Slippers - Rubbers - Overshoes - Gloves and Mittens
HAVERHILL RUBBER CO.
28 MAIN STREET TEL. 1481

Holiday Greetings
Home-Made Ice Cream
Salted Nuts—Candies
PICKARD'S COZY CORNER
20 Winter Street Tel. 2479

Season's Greetings
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

To You and Yours A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year
from the entire staff of
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY

Gift Suggestions
Skirts—Sweaters—Blouses
Suits—Coats—Blazers
Earrings—Handbags
Raincoats
PAULINE'S DRESS SHOP
97 Main Street Hotel Bartlett

For Your Holiday Gifts Shop at
Gerros' Men's Shop
Wearable, Practical Gifts of Famous Brands, quality that men will buy themselves.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year to All
Philbrook MacKenney Shop, Inc.

HINGHAM

We invite you to come in and see our display of
Christmas Gifts and Suggestions
WALSH & PACKARD, INC.
31 Main Street Hingham 1447

Shop at Our Store for
Christmas Items
Complete Line of Toys, Gifts and Wrappings
BAKER'S 5c to $1.00 STORE
19 MAIN STREET, HINGHAM

Season's Greetings
North St. Garage, Inc.
74 North Street Hingham

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

Clark's Flower Shop
466 Dwight St. Phone 8058
Holyoke, Mass.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

LAWRENCE

Shop at Scannell's

A sparkle that will last—A perfect Scannell diamond—Pure in color and perfect in cut.
Reputable jeweler for over 70 years
SCANNELL'S
Formerly Schneider's
314 Essex St., Central Bldg.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE (Continued)

SINCE 1880
QUALITY MERCHANDISE
For Men and Boys
MACARTNEY'S
431-433 Essex Street
Telephone 4111

LEXINGTON

Christmas Gifts
Dresses from 11 to 44, Ladies' Robes, Coat, Cardigan and Slip-on Sweaters. Blouses, Shirts and Skirts, Nighties, Slips and Panties. Shoulderettes, Scarfs and Neckwear. Hosiery, Socks and Heel Socks. Bags. Gloves and Mittens. Handkerchiefs and Costume Jewelry.
MISS MACLEAN'S SPECIALTY SHOP
1839 Mass. Ave., Opp. Arcade

THE MINUTE MAN GIFT SHOP
MARY E. ARCHIBALD
1840 MASS. AVENUE
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Chiffon Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Bags, Jewelry, Christmas Cards, Wrappings and Ribbons, Tray Pictures, Glass Ware, Hurricane Lamps, Compacts, Pictures, Hooked Rugs and Mats.
Many Other Gifts From Which to Choose

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
HUBERT D. BRODERIC
147 MILK ST. BOSTON HUBBARD 2800
9 HANCOCK AVE. LEXINGTON LEX. 0900

BATEMAN'S
1725 Massachusetts Avenue
New Stock
Rust Craft Christmas Cards have just come in
Open Evenings Next Week

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass Ave. Lex. 0061
Christmas Gifts
Toilet Sets • Gifts for Men
Kemp's Nuts

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables
Martin's for Quality
TOILETRIES, SOAPS, PERFUMES
BOXED CHOCOLATES
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0373

BAKER'S
LEXINGTON
Gift Headquarters for Women and Children
1743 Massachusetts Avenue
Gifts to Please You and Your Friends
Many items including toys, cutlery, household goods, vacuum bottles, Pyrex Ware, tools, and many more.
Best Wishes for a Merry Christmas
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

Looking for a Gift You'll be PROUD TO GIVE?
Our selection is ready
alvin's INC.

Season's Greetings
J. T. Carlson
83 EAST STREET
LEX. 0589

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Avenue Tel. Lex. 0840
Old Fashioned Fruit Cake
59c lb.

VICTOR RECORDS
The Ideal Christmas Gift
Complete Stock, Singles and Albums
PETERS MUSIC SHOP 1719 Mass. Ave.
For Radio Repairs call Lex. 0509
READY'S
USEFUL GIFTS FOR MEN AND BOYS
READY'S
MEN'S - BOY'S STORE
1760 Mass. Avenue

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 Mass. Ave. Lex. 1499-J
NEW BOOKS
GAMES—STATIONERY
Pottery and Glassware

LOWELL

For Quality
JEWELRY, GLASS AND SILVER
Trade at
Wood-Abbott Co.
135 CENTRAL STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

MAKE
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
YOUR CHRISTMAS STORE
All departments at your service
Gifts for All at POLLARDS

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

Miss Howe
GOWNS
SPORT CLOTHES
HATS BAGS
COSTUME JEWELRY
HOSIERY
183 East Merrimack Street

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES
Single and double houses preferred. Monthly or quarterly reduction plans available and borrowers can make their selection.
THE LOWELL FIVE CENT SAVINGS BANK

Season's Greetings
from
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

GIVE LEATHER GOODS
Billfolds—Belts
Luggage—Brief Cases
DONOVANS
109 MARKET STREET

LYNN

To Greet You at
CHRISTMAS TIME
T. W. ROGERS CO.
280 Union Street

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Men Prefer
Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Pajamas, Gloves, Lounging Robes, Sweaters, Suede Jackets
Lonvals
328 Union Street

Stationery Gifts
CHRISTMAS CARDS
151 Broad St.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Unusual in Design
Practical as well as Beautiful
Reasonably Priced
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

J. Musinsky & Sons
Home of Quality Shoes Since 1897
X-RAY SHOE-FITTING SERVICE
IT'S GIFT TIME
Beautiful Assortment
Handbags, Hosiery, Shoes and Slippers
292 BROAD STREET

D. L. MACDONALD CO.
STATIONER
COMPLETE LINE
Fountain Pens
Greeting Cards Gifts
50 Exchange Street Ly. 2-1680

Youth World
Serving the youth of Lynn
347 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

Hill-Welch
We are offering an assortment of
USEFUL FURNITURE and APPRECIATIVE GIFTS

19 WILLOW STREET LY 2-9300

Goddard Bros
The Quality Gift Store of Greater Lynn
Christmas Shopping Hours
OPEN AT 12:00 NOON
CLOSE AT 9:00 P. M.
Every Day Until Christmas

MALDEN

Christmas Gifts
Visit our store for
NUMEROUS GIFTS for
MEN
WOMEN
CHILDREN

Also gifts for ALL OCCASIONS
George Downie, Jeweler
28 Pleasant Street Malden

Charge it at
KOTZEN'S
Come in now and select your Christmas Gifts
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET MALDEN 7480

Binder's
Exclusive Fur Shop
extends
HOLIDAY GREETINGS
and
BEST WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR
PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

A complete selection of
LINENS—BLANKETS
HANDKERCHIEFS
NOVELTIES
For your Christmas List
JONES STORES, Inc.
MALDEN — MELROSE

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Flowers and Potted Plants
A Fine Selection of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for every one on your list
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
160 Pleasant Street Malden 0500

PURE WOOL ROBES by "RABOR"
Tartan Plaid Collar—Maroon or Blue $16.50
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop That's "on the Square"
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN SQUARE

MERRY CHRISTMAS
to the Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
MORGAN'S PHARMACY
169 PLEASANT ST. MALDEN 0450

Christmas Greetings
to the Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
from WILLIAM RUSSO
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE
452 MAIN STREET MALDEN

Start the New Year
with a
NEW PERMANENT
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
82 Pleasant Street Malden 0465-W

Practical Christmas Gifts
Children's Wearing Apparel
Shoes — Slippers — Rubbers
B&S Children's Bazaar
90 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

Christmas Gifts
for Men and Boys
MALDEN'S LARGEST MEN'S STORE
BENOIT-DUFF'S

Hoffman's Hosiery Store
"Malden's Leading Hosiery Store"
106 Pleasant Street
Hoffman's Hosiery Is the Ideal Christmas Gift

LOUIS KLANE'S SHOES

SAY IT WITH FOOTWEAR
Most Sensible Gift
All sizes AAA to EEE
Modest Prices
61 PLEASANT STREET

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT'S for GIFTS

Do All Your Christmas Shopping At Grant's And Save!

VISIT TOYLAND NOW!

W. T. GRANT CO.

Open every evening 'til 9 p. m.

MALDEN

MEDFORD

CLARK & COOK, Inc.

EXPERT Ford SERVICE

Used Cars Bought and Sold

38 HARVARD AVE., W. MEDFORD ARL. 6760

PATTERSON & PIGGOTT CO.

HARDWARE GARDEN SUPPLIES
PAINTS KITCHENWARE
KEYS MADE TOYS AND GIFTS

Phone MYStic 0404 46 High St.

ROCHFORD MOTORS

Mystic 5544 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Russo's RESTAURANT

for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry

424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

MEDFORD FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP

4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0403

Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times

Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

Cradock Apothecary

44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

P. VOLPE & SONS, Inc.

Gift Baskets or Fruit For All Occasions

Unseasonal Fruits and Vegetables throughout the year our specialty

Medford Square Tel. Mystic 0132, 0133

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Melrose 3746-M Hours 12-2 p. m Monday thru Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

Service and repairs for your automobile or truck

Daniels LeSaffre Motors

Phone 1428 897 Main Street

SUNOCO GAS

CLEERCOAL

New England Coke Oil Burners

FUEL OILS

BENSON COAL CO.

20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000 RIMMELE'S MARKET

FOODS OF EXCELLENCE

Prices that appeal

988 Great Plain Avenue

WHETTON'S

ESTABLISHED 1883

FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS

NEEDHAM

0967—0380—0968

Flowers for Christmas from

Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.

Florists

Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florists Telegraph Delivery Ass'n
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0652

DECELLE

STORE OF QUALITY

Headquarters for

Holeproof Hosiery — Arrow Ties
Kayser Gloves — Interwoven Socks
Carter's Underwear — Reis Underwear
Vanity Fair Underwear — Jockey Underwear
Pericrest Slips — Hickok Braces
Belts

D. G. FRAWLEY, Owner

NEW BEDFORD

Ready to Use or Put Away

PARSONS LAUNDRY CO., Inc.

Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Gift Suggestions

HANDBAGS BILLFOLDS
UMBRELLAS SUITCASES
TOILET CASES LETTER PAPER

For the Dog
Dri-Bath
Toys Beds Blankets
Collars, etc.

CUSHINGS

586 Pleasant Street

Lloyd's

"New Bedford's Newest and Smartest Fashion Shop"

APPAREL and ACCESSORIES

LET

GULF HILL DAIRY

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

Furnish Your

Milk, Cream and Ice Cream

Service Room

Open Daily 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WING'S

795 PURCHASE STREET

Last Minute Shoppers

will find many wonderful gift suggestions at Wing's

Willey's Inc.

566 PLEASANT STREET

Distinctive Clothes for Women and Misses

A Complete Line of Germaine Monteil Perfumes and Cosmetics

LA FRANCE

Registered Jeweler

WATCHES—DIAMONDS

Rare Gems for Your Christmas Gifts

763 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

Perry THE FLORIST

72 Spring Street
Next to Y. W. C. A.

Potted Plants and Cut Flowers for Your Holiday Gifts and Decorations

Buy the Best Shoes

"BOSTONIANS"

at

M. C. SWIFT & SON

201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

M. J. Leahy Co.

572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford

"Smart Apparel For Men"

AKIN-DENISON CO.

FUEL — PAINT

Devoe Artist Materials
Crayon—Water Color
Oil—Pastel Sets

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Most Appealing Gifts Are Assembled at

CROWELL'S ART STORE

"Home of Picture Framing"

444 PLEASANT ST. COR. OF SCHOOL
Established in 1897

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers • Cleaners

Buy War Bonds

Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage

220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

Useful Christmas Gifts

Gentlemen's Furnishings

BUY WAR BONDS

LITTLEFIELD'S

55 State Street

Season's Greetings
Buy War Bonds
USEFUL
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Hosiery—Gloves—Bags
Lingerie

"It certainly pays to trade at Pray's"
H. W. PRAY 71 State Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	R	I	S		S
E	N	E		O	D	E
A	N	G	E	L		R
R	E	A	D	I	N	G
S		N	E	D		E
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	Y		E		K	
A		D	I	E		C
G	R	I	S	T	L	E
A		A	S	H	U	R
V	A	N		A	T	E
E		A	G	N	E	S

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR YEAR-ROUND COMFORT!

INSULATE YOUR ATTIC

Inexpensive, will pay for itself in the fuel you'll save, and you must save fuel this year.

ASK FOR FREE ESTIMATES

WE ALSO HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF STORM SASH AND DOORS

PECK LUMBER CO.

247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997

Now is the time to act, while materials are available

NEWTON CENTER

ONLY 9 Days to Christmas

Make Your Selection Now from Our Complete Stock of Christmas Cards

Bond Convenience Shop

BRAY BLOCK

J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.

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Visit Our Housewares Department

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS

796 Beacon Street BIG. 4000

ARROW COSMETICS

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RICHARD HUDNUT'S

DU BARRY PRODUCTS

For Exquisite Gifts

NEWTONVILLE

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The Store for MEN and BOYS

Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
McGregor Sportswear
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Full Line of SHOES

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Artistic Flower Arrangements

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COAL • COKE

BIGelow 3810 and 2500

B. S. HATCH CO.

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Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.

Incorporated

172 West Street Tel. 7396

The friendship which you have shown by your patronage is sincerely appreciated. We hope to merit your continued confidence, and wish you a MOST JOYOUS CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

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EVER HEAR OF MOTOR RHYTHM?
1. Increases Gasoline Mileage! 2. Eliminates Carbon Formation! 3. Desludges Motor! 4. Adds Power! 5. Easier Starting!
It's a "tune-up" for your Motor!
TRY IT TODAY!

"Pittsfield Tire"

THE SERVICE CORNER
West and Center Streets Dial 4501
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Christmas Musical Gifts

Guitars and Musical Mdse.
Records—Albums—Sheet Music

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A Merry Christmas to The Many Good Patrons of

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Jeweler

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FRUIT CAKE

BREAD—ROLLS—COOKIES

for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

E. F. FISH BAKERY

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

For a Merry Christmas give a

HANDBAG

So appreciated. You can take it anywhere you go.

HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 1475. Hours: 8:30 to 11:30 except Friday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Christmas Gifts

Diamond Rings

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Large Assortment of Costume Jewelry
Duncan and Miller, and Cambridge GLASSWARE

Sterling Silver Service for 8

Stainless Steel Knives

$129.57

Tax Included

34 PIECES, with Tarnishproof Chest

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At

WADSWORTH'S

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GIFT ROBES

For women who appreciate practical gifts

Lots of Smart Gift Suggestions Still at Remick's

- Slippers
- Cosmetics
- Sportswear
- Robes
- Furnishings
- Accessories

and others far too numerous to mention

Remick's

PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORE

ELSIE M. PATTERSON, Prop.
1283 Hancock Street

Varied Display of

Potted Plants—Cut Flowers
Pottery—Christmas Cards

THE CHILDREN'S SHOP

1255 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.
TEL. GRA. 9068

The Best in Children's Wear Exclusively

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319 Newport Avenue, Wollaston
Opp. Wollaston Depot Gra. 2557

Fine Selection of Christmas Gifts

Do Your Christmas Shopping Near Home

PETTENGILL'S Inc.

Jewelry and Gift Shop

Diamonds and Watches

7-11 Cottage Avenue

THOMAS S. BURGIN

INCORPORATED

INSURANCE

Quincy Square Gra. 3000

STEWART'S

For Christmas

a fine selection of

Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers for All the Family

69 BEALE STREET WOLLASTON

FOY'S MARKETS

The Sign of Quality Since 1899

Free Delivery
Charge Privileges

1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

For Christmas

SKATES, SKIS, TOYS

WESTLAND'S

1555 HANCOCK STREET

PLENTY OF GIFTS FOR MEN

For Last-Minute Shoppers

at

TALBOT'S Quincy Square

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils

See Us on Our Budget Plan

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Mary Ann Shop

Ladies' Apparel

605 Main Street, Reading Mass.
TEL. R-1598

THORNDIKE'S

MAIN STREET AT HAVEN STREET

Men's Furnishings and Footwear

EUGENE'S

Shoes and Furnishings

642 Main Street Reading, Mass.

Christmas Gifts

Gobelin, Lowney and Schrafft Candies
Toiletries

D. M. AINSWORTH

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Tel. Reading 1007

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When you come in for a fitting ask to see our collection of purely feminine Gift Ideas. Hankies, costume jewelry, attractive accessories.

SHERMAN'S

CORSET SHOPS

25 Years in Davis Square

SEE ME ON FIRE

Insurance of Every Description

Harvey E. Frost Co.

200 Franklin Street, Boston
77 Avon Street, Somerville

REMEMBER the Name and Place

Davis Sq. Hardware Co.

21 Holland St. Phone Pro. 1121

Large line of Christmas Gifts at reasonable prices

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Electrical and Plumbing Supplies
Paint, Wallpaper, Floor Coverings

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Gifts for the Entire Family

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SMITH, *the Jeweler*

CERTIFIED WATCHMAKER

Visit our new store in the old location.

Gifts for All Occasions

222 Elm St., Davis Sq., PRO. 4416

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Zotos and Rilling Permanents
151 HIGHLAND AVE. SOM. 2387
OVER CENTRAL THEATRE

VEASIE'S MARKET

266 Broadway
Tel. SOM. 2610

MEATS *and* PROVISIONS

BELDEN & SNOW

The Men's Wear Stores

Season's Greetings
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Season's Greetings to all our patrons

Davis Sq. Wallpaper & Paint Supply Co.

410-412 Highland Ave. Som. 2636-2637

LEAVITT'S SHOE STORE

Gift slippers and shoes for all the family

414 Highland Avenue (Opp. the Post Office)

Teele Square Sweet Shop

Beautiful Christmas PACKAGES

Lovely Thin Ribbon Candy
Sandwiches—Ice Cream

Next Door to Teele Sq. Theatre

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Greeting Cards
and Records

Stationery and Office Supplies

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MASSACHUSETTS

SOUTH HADLEY

Harper Method

HarperCOLD Permanent Waves

Complete Harper Method Beauty Services

ISABELLA L. BRUCE

98 College St. Phone 2-2284

SPRINGFIELD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• GIFTS •

Toys—Dolls—Lamps
Dinnerware
Knicknacks of all kinds
BICYCLES

CHAS. BROAD TIRE CO.

77 Dwight St., Near State St.

Croft Flowers

BONDED MEMBER OF F. T. D.

393 Dwight St. Tel. 4-2195

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Painting and Decorating

Wholesale and Retail Paint and Wallpapers

New Ceilings—Floors Refinished

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1071 State Street Phone 2-3197

Over Half a Century of Continuous Service

Flowers by **PAGE**

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133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

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For the finest in gifts for the entire family

376 Main St. Wakefield
Tel. Crystal 0325

PARKER—*Florist*

Plants and Flowers
The Ideal Christmas Gifts

353 Main Street Wakefield, Mass.
Tel. Crystal 0745

BOWSER'S

Very good wishes to all our Friends and Customers

388 Main St. Wakefield, Mass.
Tel. Crystal 1422

WALTHAM

Come in and see

The Market of Tomorrow

Quality foods at reasonable prices

Waltham Super Market

836 MAIN STREET

Waltham Coal Co.

Main and Lexington Streets

Clean Coal Careful Teamsters

Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Star Market Co.

MENU MAGIC

All four of our markets feature variety plus the fine quality of the foods we carry. Mealtime ideas demand both.

★ ★

24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
533 Washington St., Wellesley Big. 8400
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

★ ★

WELLESLEY

Granville Leatherwood

Gifts

575 Washington Street
Wellesley, Massachusetts
Tel. Wellesley 2603

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

for Men and Boys

THE WIGWAM

11 Central St., Wellesley
Tel. Wel 1821-M

Mimeographing Multigraphing
Wellesley Business Service

ALMA D. WORLEY

572 Washington St. Wel. 1045

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY HILLS

Products of Vermont

Soapstone Griddles; Ubbinks boned chicken, Montpelier Crackers right out of the barrel, dried apple, popcorn, maple candy, balsam pillows, toys, wooden novelties, bowls and unusual gifts.

Everything is from Vermont.

THE VERMONT STORE

304 WASHINGTON ST
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
Stores also in Amherst and Northampton

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you

SHARRON'S

245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.

Specialized Skill in

Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WEYMOUTH

WE SELL

THE SENSATIONAL

Kem-Tone

TRADE MARK Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

MIRACLE WALL FINISH

ONLY $2.98 GALLON

Bellingham Hardware Co.

Washington Sq., Weymouth Wey. 2228

YOUR Kem-Tone DEALER

DOROTHY ANN SHOP

Headquarters for Gifts

For Women and Children

Washington Square
Weymouth

WINCHESTER

Harper Method

HARPEROL SHAMPOO

The perfect beauty care for the hair

MISS HELEN GRAVES

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JOHN PIKE, Prop.

Let us keep your car in condition for longer use. Dependable, complete repairing and cheerful service. Fair prices.

674 Main St., Winchester Tel. Win. 1157

WINCHESTER PROV. CO.

Poultry, Beef, Pork, Lamb, Seafoods, Fruit, Vegetables, Groceries

Tel. Win. 2780 553 Main St.

WINTHROP

TOYS

Holiday Decorations. Everything to get your house ready for the holidays. Good stocks on hand.

SHIRLEY HARDWARE

472 Shirley Street Ocean 2050

Ham's STORES

For Taste and Quality
HAM'S
Home Made
CANDIES

Are STILL The Favorite With Discriminating People After 34 Years

CENTRE OCE. 0760 — BEACH OCE. 0057 — HIGHLANDS OCE. 1667

Closed Sunday Closed Monday Closed Tuesday

Pioneer Food Stores

J. F. FORBES
G. H. LAMONT

Delicious Foods for the Christmas Season. Let us deliver them to your door.

Call OCEAN 1590

COMPLETE, RELIABLE

INSURANCE SERVICE

Representing Leading Companies

ELLIOT & WHITTIER

Our 63rd year

73 JEFFERSON STREET OCEan 0539

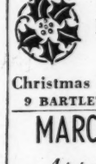
THE BREAD AND PIE SHOP

offers as complete a line of delicious home-baked breads and pastries as possible, under present conditions of rationed ingredients.

Mrs. Elliott Mrs. Taylor

21 Somerset Avenue Winthrop Centre

LANG, *the Shoeman*

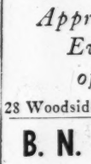


extends heartiest Christmas greetings and best wishes for the New Year to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

RUSSELL A. LANG

6 SOMERSET AVE. OCEAN 1281

W. H. RUTTLE—*Florist*



Our usual large variety
Flowering Plants and Cut Flowers

Christmas Wreaths and Evergreens

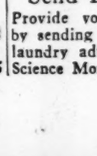
9 BARTLETT ROAD OCEan 0030

MARCUS MEN'S SHOP

Appropriate Gifts for Every Member of the Family

28 Woodside Avenue Ocean 0603-M

B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.



Costume Jewelry for Christmas Gifts
Earrings, Pins, Bracelets from $1.19 to $45.00

46 Woodside Ave. Ocean 2200

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP
(Continued)

Wishing You All a

MERRY AND A CHRISTMAS HAPPY NEW YEAR

THE IDEAL MARKET

197 Winthrop St. Ocean 0241

WORCESTER

Express Your Holiday Greetings with Flowers from

Sunnyside Greenhouses

2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

GIFTS to GLADDEN A CHILD'S HEART

THE CHILDREN'S SHOP

478 MAIN STREET OPP. CITY HALL
Youth Center of Worcester

For CHRISTMAS

She might be longing for a new PERMANENT

With care—we do your hair.

Elizabeth Ollis

476 Main St. 3rd Floor Dial 4-7238

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SURREY.—Willing to offer home, etc., to Christian Scientists in return for small rent and service; references by post first, please. Box W-1938, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

SURREY.—ORGANIST for Hammond organ; also SOLOIST, for church in Kingston-on-Thames. Box W-1930, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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B. H. VOS will give his personal attention to all Printing and Stationery Orders given to his firm THE BYRON PRESS, 3 Brickfields, Harrow. Phone Byron 3549.

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INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor — or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand — CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. — PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

Post Vacant, Rooms to Let, Small Hotels and other headings except Post Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	1/5	2/11
3 times within 7 consecutive days	1/3	2/6
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	1/-	2/1
6 consecutive days	1/-	2/1

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired, count four words to the line. 4 words should be allowed for a Box Number.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18-41, unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Person's Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

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L. B. YOUNG Ltd.

SHOE SPECIALIST

6, Argyle Street, Bath

STYLE with COMFORT

For DYEING and DRY CLEANING

send it to

Brooks'

ARGYLE ST., BATH

Williams

FASHION SPECIALISTS

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Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers

Solicit Your Kind Patronage

Milsom Street Phone 4611

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42A, POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
317, WIMBORNE ROAD, WINTON
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE
and at SALISBURY and BATH.

C. G. LEE

25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West

Watch, Clock and Jewellery

One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

ENGLAND

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HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass ironmongery, etc.

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
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626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2018

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5006

BRIGHTON and HOVE

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
81 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

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BRUNNER'S CAFE
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons, Teas

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSINGHAM 94 Whiteladies Rd. 21 Princess Victoria St. Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
- BOOKLET ON REQUEST

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST for ALL CHILDREN'S WEAR
MORGAN'S of BISHOPSTON, Bristol 7
(Separate entrance 11 Gloucester Road)

Jolly & Son Ltd.
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 33401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

BROMLEY

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO., LTD.
LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444 Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR—BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection.

Warne's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61, High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton, Chingford & Upminster.

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley and Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGE

BLUE BARN CAFE
American Proprietor
109, Chesterton Road
Phone 231311 Cambridge
LUNCHES 12-2 and SUPPERS 6-8
Always closed on Monday evening.

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

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HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

VERNON G. KIRK
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Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061, London Rd. Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO. 1985

DUDLEY

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

EASTBOURNE

S. C. NASH
Greengrocer
Fruiterer Florist
F. T. D. A.
South Street Tel. 1224

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MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

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Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G P O)
Tel 57212

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models.

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W. H. ETHERIDGE
For Upholstering and Bedding
CURTAINS
BLINDS, LOOSE COVERS
A. R. P. MATERIALS
20, Bridge Street, Pinner Phone 221

PLYMOUTH

Come to Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for VALUE in FASHIONS and FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

ENGLAND

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Specialists in Beauty Culture & Wig Making MAISON MARCELS Ladies' Hairdressers
(Mrs. E. Svensson)
(Late Albert Road Junction)
COURT LANE
E. COSHAM HANTS.
(Only Address)
TELEPHONE COSHAM 75662

Military Tailors and Outfitters
ROWE & EDMONDS Ltd
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
8, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

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Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Repairs! Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND
collected and Delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1671

SUTTON—Surrey

F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

SHINNERS
The Departmental Store
For All Kitchen Utensils and Hardware

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WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SALE OF ODDMENTS PRIOR TO STOCK-TAKING
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

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High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

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DAIRY PRODUCE
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Also
Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

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NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Vans call in all districts
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House, Land, and Estate Agents
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(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay.
For Reliable Grocery

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WORCESTER

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

Wales

CARDIFF

WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Square, Cardiff
Tel. 623
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

Hayman
OF THE ARCADES CARDIFF
SPECIALISTS IN MILLINERY & GOWNS

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

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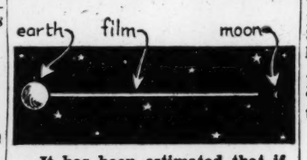
Sound Effects Provide Realism

—Did You Ever Wonder Series—

Since aerial gunners (with any degree of personal safety) get their training in actual combat, combat conditions are simulated for them with amazing realism.

The prime aid to this achievement is the Waller trainer. Exact details must, of course, be omitted, but the student is given the illusion of being an actual part of combat action in a bomber turret



It has been estimated that if the film projected in Waller Trainers in one week were spliced end-to-end it would extend 15-16 of the way from the earth to the moon.

with the look and feel of racing through the clouds at hundreds of miles an hour, the roar of the bomber's motors throbbing in the student's eardrums through his headset.

The training room is lined with a huge circular movie screen like the inside of a ball big enough to enclose a two-story house. Five movie projectors throw images of attacking aircraft on different segments of the spherical screen, producing a three-dimensional effect.

The student gunner mans photo-electric machine guns, resembling those used in some amusement parks, on tall stands within the arc of the curved screen.

Sound tracks provide the same confusing din of battle noises that the student would be subjected to in actual combat. The number of hits made by the student on his shadowy opponents is indicated automatically on recorders located on a panel in front of the instructor.

To give the student important practice in avoiding shooting off the tail of his own plane, a scaled projection of a B-17 bomber tail looms directly in front of each student, and no matter how exciting the psuedo combat may become, he must always remember to stop shooting when his gun reaches a certain angle to avoid bringing himself down rather than the enemy plane.

To facilitate the prompt correction of student errors, a communication system has been worked out so that the instructor at his console can talk to the gunners individually or collectively.

W. P. Keasbey

Prized Shad

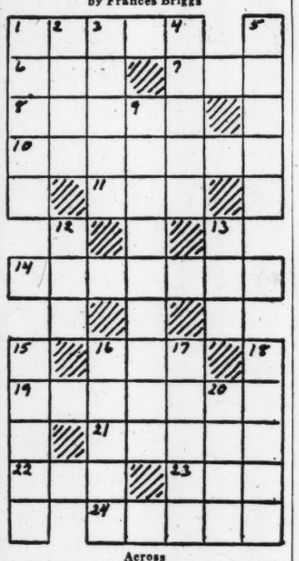
Largest and most prized member of the herring family is the shad, generally regarded as one of the best fishes of the Atlantic Coast; it is now a Pacific Coast fish since its transplanting there in the 1870's.

A Verse for Today . . .

Then they cried unto the LORD *in their trouble, and . . . he brought them out of darkness and the shadow of death.*—Ps. 107:13, 14

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What city is scene of Verdi's "La Traviata"?
6—What is a termination in many commercial or popular names of substances?
7—Poem.
8—Who released Peter from prison?
10—What "maketh a full man"?
11—Diminutive of Edgar.
14—In Shelley's poem, what does the cloud bring "for the thirsting flowers"?
16—What is the singular of "dice"?
19—Cartilage is what?
21—What Bible character was founder of Tekoa?
22—What is a large covered vehicle?
23—Devoured.
24—Who is Micha's wife in Smetana's "Bartered Bride"?

Down

1—If you ate some Kieffers, they would be what?
2—What is first name of Miss Parrish, American novelist?
3—Who is King Lear's second daughter in Shakespeare's play?
4—Not hollow.
5—What is a cloth of twilled worsted?
9—What is the famous flower of the Alps?
12—Demure.
13—Name often applied to any large, awkward craft.
15—The century plant is a species of what?
16—What goddess appears to Pericles in a vision in Shakespeare's tale?
17—What was first name of Allen, leader of Green Mountain boys in American Revolution?
18—Who was Roman goddess of agriculture?
20—What stringed instrument of music has a large pear-shaped body?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Dispensing Justice?

In the early days of Phoenix—about the turn of the century—an old-timer was elected justice of the peace. As was usual—he knew no law. When cases were brought before him, he had a fine-looking binder inside of which he had fastened a Sears-Roebuck catalog and he would get out his volume with a great flourish, thumb over the pages, put his finger upon a given point and pronounce judgment.

He did so one day when he had a man up for trial. Thumbing over the pages, he put his finger on a point and said, "You are fined $4.98." The man got up to expostulate.

"Sit down!" hoarsely whispered his lawyer, pulling at his coattail. "You're just plain lucky he turned to pants instead of pianos."

—Wall Street Journal.

Position Apparent

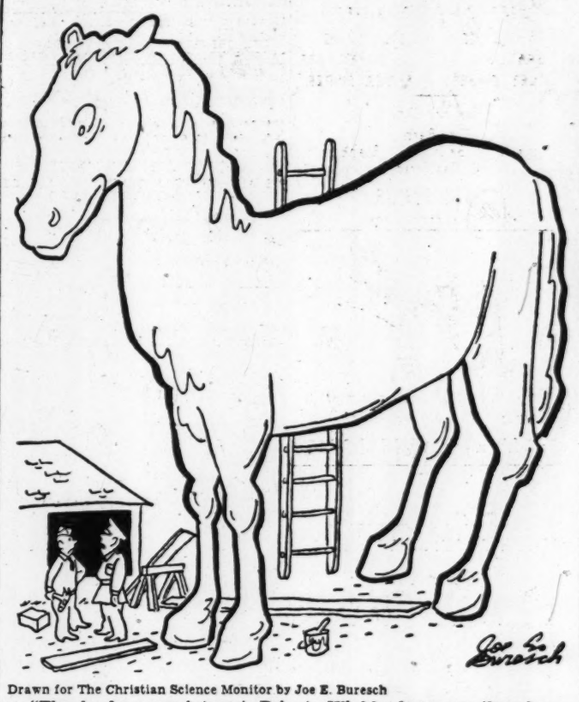
The ship was lost in a fog and the captain said to the wireless operator: "Have you any idea of where we are, Sparks?"

The operator replied: "Yes, sir, I think we're off the coast of Georgia. I'm beginning to catch radio announcements with a drawl to them!"

Brevities

Yes, women are different. Long before the silly man finishes his stammering proposal of marriage, she has mentally furnished every room in the apartment they're going to have.—Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

If we haven't misinterpreted the State Department's cautious pronouncement on world-wide policy, the idea is that Uncle Sam ought to preserve the open door without putting his foot in it.—Boston Herald.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Joe E. Buresch

"Thanks for your interest, Private Winkle, but even though we could get two thousand men inside, I'm afraid the Japs would still catch on!"

Today's Quotation

When daisies go, shall winter time
Silver the simple grass with rime,
Autumnal frosts enchant the pool
And make the cart-ruts beautiful.

—R. L. STEVENSON

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Children Are Thoughtful

Meriden, Conn.

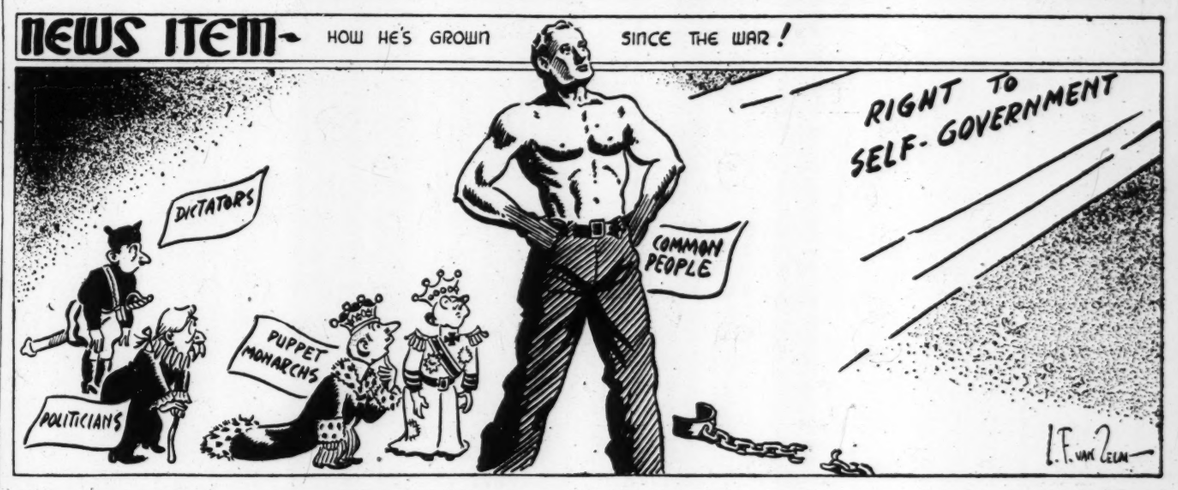
When I could see children running from Sunday school, I sometimes used to wonder whether they paid attention to what their teachers said and profited by it. Now that I am blind, I know how much at least one class benefited from what it was taught.

The teacher had been telling the class about the Braille system of dots and how that system makes it possible for blind people to read Bibles. Since Braille books are expensive and not all those afflicted have money of their own to spend, she told them that not all blind people own a Braille Bible.

This information gave the children an idea. Soon they obtained four Braille volumes containing the most widely read parts of the Bible. These they wanted to give to some person who needed them.

My name was the first one mentioned. Now I am the proud owner of these Braille books due to the kindness of these children and their teacher. In one volume I have all 19 names of the children, for they mean a great deal to me.

R. E. B.



The Taffles—*There's a Bill to Come* — By PALMER

THERE - LITTLE SIR FAUCET— YOU'VE DRIPPED YOUR LAST DRIP —
HENRY TAFFLE! DO YOU MEAN YOU'VE ACTUALLY WORKED ON THAT FAUCET?
—SURE DID! AND IT TOOK ME A COUPLE OF HOURS, TOO!
RATTLE RATTLE
WHY- OF ALL THINGS! THE PLUMBER WAS HERE THIS AFTERNOON AND THE FAUCET WAS ALREADY FIXED!
Tom Palmer
HA! HA! HA! HA! HA!
HA!
HA!
SAY! WHAT AM I LAUGHING AT?

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Moth-Eaten* — By LE PELLEY

ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME TO GET YOUR FUR HAT OUT ?
YES, I GUESS I'LL SHAKE THE MOTHS OUT OF IT
I SHOULD THINK YOU'D DO SOMETHING FOR THOSE MOTHS... PUT MOTH FLAKES IN YOUR HAT..FOR INSTANCE
I THINK IT'S ENOUGH TO GIVE THE MOTHS A PLACE TO LIVE ...
DO I HAVE TO FEED THEM TOO ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*O. K. by Me!* — By RODGERS

Heard the Boss and Jimmy planning to meet at Johnson's hill this afternoon-
So I ran ahead to get the Boss's sled for him-
But the Boss decided he would have more fun with his skiis
Well -
As long as he calls it fun - why should I argue?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Now for Some Good Home Cooking* — By THE HAGERS

SO YOU AND JACK ARE OPERATING A LUNCH COUNTER
IT'S ALL JACK'S. I'M JUST THE COOK FOR TODAY.
WE'RE HAVING AN UP-HILL STRUGGLE, MISS MATILDA. WE CAN'T FIND A GOOD COOK.
WADDLES, LET ME HAVE YOUR APRON AND CHEF'S CAP. YOUR AUNT MATILDA LOVES A GOOD STRUGGLE.
DOESN'T SHE LOOK CHIC, WADDLES? JUST LIKE A PARIS MANNEQUIN ON—
QUIET, JACK! LET AUNT MATILDA MAKE THE APPLESAUCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Spheres of Influence

The news that Washington and London are moving to repair the cracks in their diplomatic unity is welcome. The public exposure of something less than complete agreement on Greece and Italy and the general question of new governments in the liberated countries may prove beneficial in the end. But temporarily it has disturbed a lot of people who hadn't quite realized that co-operation in war is easier than co-operation in peace. And in America it has given hard-pressed isolationists some welcome ammunition.

They are able to ask, "Are we fighting just to give Britain a sphere of influence in Greece and Italy?" In answer it isn't enough to point out that the British have done their own fighting in the whole Mediterranean area. It is not enough to recall that at the time the Nazis were overrunning Europe and threatening to seize Africa and get control of the Atlantic most Americans were chiefly concerned lest Field Marshal Montgomery should fail. It is not enough to remind them that the United States has its own spheres of influence, one of which it maintains too often by giving dictators in South America arms which enable them to resist popular movements.

For Americans a sphere of influence is an iniquitous, imperialistic control exercised by some other Great Power over a smaller country. This is not all hypocrisy. Public opinion in the United States has always been shocked when it discovered how the Panama Canal Zone was acquired or that the Marines were collecting debts in Central America. Americans—possibly because of their own early history—possess an instinctive repugnance to anything which infringes a people's right to choose their own government.

But it is particularly easy to give vent to this feeling when someone else is doing the infringing. Today, however, many Americans are beginning to see that their allies' political as well as military bases have helped in war and may be a help in policing the peace. Many, too, are recognizing that the alternative to joint control of key positions is single-nation spheres of influence.

Indeed, part of the trouble has been that the very people who are most ready to complain about spheres of influence have been most unready to have the United States take any part in collective security measures, or any responsibility outside the Western Hemisphere. There is something very right about American feeling in regard to self-determination. But the feeling should be effectively supported. It is not effectively supported by hit-and-run diplomacy. It is not effectively supported when Americans merely complain about the acts of their Allies and withdraw from such participation as would give them a real share in improving the situation.

To do that is to follow the example of the individual who complains that "politics are dirty" and stays away from the polls. Actually the United States cannot withdraw from the world community. Its choice is to join in friendly and steady manner in bettering the conduct of the large Powers in building a more secure and more just postwar world or to take a holier-than-thou, here-today-gone-tomorrow attitude, interfering, but not helping—until peace policing breaks down.

Expressing Patriotism

Two women have been getting publicity in the newspapers lately. The first is said to live in St. Joseph, Missouri, and is reported to have slammed a custard pie in the face of another who said she didn't care how long the war lasted because she was "making good money." A G. I. in France sent a dollar to the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce for the patriotic pie-heaver. The Chamber of Commerce, however, cannot find her. The fact is that she does not exist, and the story is just a variation of a yarn printed in almost every war-work center.

The woman whose brand of patriotism we admire more is Mrs. Mary Slachaczynski, a scrubwoman in the LaSalle Street Railroad Station in Chicago. Mrs. S. has recently been going off to school in the morning to study English and United States history. Finally she felt ready to become a United States citizen. When asked if she felt she was worthy of citizenship, Mrs. S. opened her purse and showed pictures of her two sons, one in France, the other in the Pacific; her Red Cross blood-donation card, and $1,000 in War Bonds "for my boys." Then she went off to her scrub-brush and pail. There is more than one way, it seems, of expressing patriotic fervor.

Twinkle, Twinkle . . .

Americans will view the prospect of three five-star officers in the Navy and four in the Army with somewhat mixed emotions. They want their military and naval leaders to rank with any in the world, but at the same time they are reluctant to see an increase of brass on the hats.

Traditionally Americans have disliked resounding military titles. They have been almost penurious in actually granting ranks which they have already created. The Navy, for instance, had no officer with permanent rank above Captain until the Civil War.

But America is fighting a war as one of the United Nations, and its allies do have their Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet. It is doubtful whether actual lines of responsibility and authority have been clouded by the lower relative rank of American commanders. For instance, General Eisenhower functions smoothly as the Supreme Commander over several officers of higher rank than his. But rank and protocol count heavily with the professional soldier and sailor in his routine official and social contacts. For better or worse, this has been true for centuries and such a tradition cannot be dissolved overnight. Nor can Americans expect their allies to demote their fleet admirals and field marshals or abolish ranks which have mellow histories. So they will just have to add the stars and put up with the glitter.

Railroads Over the Hump

Railroad travel seemingly has reached its peak and is tending to decline. Current statistics from the Interstate Commerce Commission prove that the era of rising traffic is passing. Reports just released for September show a dozen important rail lines with decreases in passenger business (based on revenues) as high as 15 per cent. The trend exists, to a lesser extent, even in the West, where heavy war travel has enhanced the business of most lines sharply in recent months.

There are differing bases upon which the travel-trends are computed—revenues, passenger miles, or the total number of passengers carried. The latter, which is perhaps the most conclusive, although later in being computed, shows the most definite trend toward a "topping off" in rail travel. The carriers, however, still have a big freight-hauling job ahead of them.

The change in passenger figures does not mean that travel now may be resumed in a carefree and unlimited scale. The roads are still carrying active military personnel. But the record does signify that the American roads met the greatest test in their history efficiently, successfully, and without recourse to rationing. A big job was done well.

Soft Spot at Karlsruhe

The Seventh Army's drive down the Rhine in the general direction of Karlsruhe begins to look significant. It is a blow at the left flank of the German forces defending the Saar Basin and threatens the Wissembourg Gap, the gateway from the rough upper Rhine country into the more industrialized regions to the north.

This flanking push from the south fits into the strategic pattern which has been unfolding on the Western Front. It has been pointed out before that while the decisive struggle is probably the battle for the Ruhr, a break-through or a powerful strike which would break the stalemate and force the Germans again into a war of movement could well come elsewhere. For some time the northern sector looked promising, for here the Allies stood at the very threshold of a Rhine crossing and a swing from the north into the heart of industrial Germany. But floods arising from both natural and enemy causes have held the British and Canadian armies relatively motionless.

To hold the Ruhr, behind the flat Cologne plain, the Germans have been compelled to fight it out with manpower and to use up reserves to compensate for the lack of natural and long-prepared defenses. There have been indications that some of the troops thrown into the Cologne battle have been pulled from positions backing up the lines to the north and south. It could well be that when the enemy front before the Seventh Army had thinned out sufficiently, General Eisenhower ordered an advance.

We may not witness an immediate break-through. But this blow at the Wissembourg Gap promises to hasten the advance into the Saar and its effects may soon be visible along the Roer as well.

Grateful Their Seats Weren't Taken

Wartime Christmas—1944

NEW YORK CITY

I don't know how Charles Dickens would have written his "Christmas Carol" if he had been obliged to use New York City in December, 1944, as a setting, or if, under such circumstances, he would have attempted the idea at all. I only know that if he *had* made such a decision, he would have found plenty of material here for his story.

Not, of course, that there are Scrooges and Cratchits and Tiny Tims to be found on every subway platform, any more than such characters could be picked out at random on the streets of London back in the time of Dickens.

A thoughtful eye can discern, however, as it absorbs the glitter of undimmed-out Christmas window decorations here, and package-laden shoppers scurrying from store to store, that human nature has not changed much since the time of Dickens, and that while Marley's ghost may not be lurking immediately around the corner from Macy's, Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim and Mrs. Fezziwig are not far away.

You feel the pulse of Christmas shopping most noticeably in the crowded midtown section of the city. The big shops, dominating Herald Square, draw the crowds into their doors like whirlpools, embracing those who make Christmas shopping an "all-out" effort; those whose joy in giving does not yield a single inch to the fun—and accompanying athletics—of purchasing.

* * *

Over on Fourteenth Street, and down on Grand Street, further downtown, windows bulge with an infinite array of items designed to brighten the eyes of children and adults alike. Tiffany's up in sedate Fifty-seventh Street may offer more fabulous gifts, but for sheer glitter and dazzle the shops down in this tumultuous district are second to none.

You are obliged to move with the crowd, which is really not too unfortunate because often you run across items this way you ordinarily might miss. In other respects, the surface of shopping in most stores is pretty much the same—plump, undecided women block aisles, and just about the same number of lost children engage in tearful reunions with slightly harried mothers.

Approaching midtown, the crowds become less unpredictable, though only slightly less dense. And the display windows along Fifth Avenue become more lavish, more sedate, more artistic.

War restrictions have not cramped the originality of Lord & Taylor, Bonwit Teller, Bergdorf-Goodman, or other of the more exclusive shops, nor prevented them from outdoing each other in colorful and unusual displays.

Windows, lushly framed with draperies which in themselves would ordinarily rate close attention, present mannikins cloaked in furs gleaming under the colored rays of concealed spotlights, with the legend to gentlemen shoppers on dignified posters at the models' feet: "She'd rather have mink."

One thing is certain: This Christmas is going to be an expensive one.

* * *

Crystal chandeliers, draped satin, Persian brocades reflecting varicolored lights, and rare jewels glittering against deep velvet are only a part of the scene as you move farther uptown.

The war boom has not reached all segments of the population by any means, nor all sections of the city. Many are the poignant scenes just a few blocks from expensive shops. They, too, are a part of the shopping picture.

Men and women in uniform are relatively scarce here this shopping season. They are busy elsewhere. And you are reminded that New York is a key port of embarkation when you see soldiers walk by in their newly-issued combat boots, with the rough side of the leather outside.

Perhaps the inner character of the Christmas shopping season in New York this year is best summed up in the words of a decorative poster in a Fifth Avenue window of Franklin Simon, where life-size models of children of all races play together in a fairyland snow village.

The poster reads: ". . . and we ask Thy help and guidance that we may do our utmost to help make this a better world—a world in which children may grow up unafraid."

This, I think, behind the rather superfluous trimming of things, is the inner hope of Christmas here as everywhere this year.

THEODORE N. COOK

Toward the Invasion of France

The Bookshelf

No other writer has made quite John Mason Brown's contribution to the layman's understanding of the invasion of France. Other writers relate the facts and, if one has read zealously, he needs no more of them. What he lacks still, Mr. Brown gives him. For he explains the inwardness of it all: what men felt in their hearts, what they thought just before going into action, how infinitely difficult they found the business of waiting.

This second time, in his new book, called MANY A WATCHFUL NIGHT (New York: Whittlesey House, $2.75), Mr. Brown is concerned with the invasion of France. This dramatic critic turned naval officer was attached to the staff of Vice-Admiral Kirk, U.S.N., on the flagship Augusta, both in the Sicilian and in the Norman invasions. During these two experiences, he was carrying on that unique service to the men below decks, giving them by means of a loud speaker explanations of where they were, what they were expected to do, and why. Still, in June of this year, on board the ship and approaching the French coast, the then Lieutenant Brown was speaking to them lucidly and freely in language that made literature, and the men, one gathers, could not be grateful enough. Perhaps, the task of a dramatic critic was, for him, precisely the preparation needed.

There are chapters which deal with the period of waiting in England, while plans for the invasion were in the making and the Americans undergoing their training for action across the Channel. One comes to understand the patience which this involved, the acute longing for something to happen which would relieve the tedium. The writer draws extraordinarily shrewd contrasts between England and America, between English sailors and Americans. His portrait of an English spring, as it invades even those great solemn squares and gray streets of London, is calculated to quicken uncomfortably the imaginations of those who have known England. And, when Lieutenant Brown could at last proclaim to the eager waiting men below: "It is here. It has come. It has come at last." why, then, one almost experiences himself the invasion—first as seen from the decks and bridge of the Augusta, later from the actual shores of France.

There are sharp, dramatic contrasts in the impressions given: something of beauty and of courage and of heroism, as much of the conflict with its terror and ugliness and destruction. It is all there for men to understand and remember. So vividly and poignantly is it there that it would seem impossible for anyone to forget. At the finish of this book, Mr. Brown records his deeply felt belief that to know how to die, as so many men do to an astonishing degree, is less important than for them to know how to live. "The mere dying," he writes, "though magnificent, ought not to be enough. The living for one's country should count for more." And so this author brings home the challenge to his countrymen in America who will help in the making of the peace.

Introduced into the text are excellent official United States Navy photographs and paintings.

M. W.

"Tommy the Cork" Bobs Up Again

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The scandalous lawyer-lobbying activities of former Federal officials are going to keep cropping out in the headlines, embarrassing somebody and doing good government no good, until Congress itself acts.

The latest episode, which figured in the President's firing one high Justice Department official and which threatens—although it doesn't threaten as much as it ought—to burst out into a Congressional investigation, concerns one Thomas G. (Tommy the Cork) Corcoran. He is the chunky, dynamic, nimble ex-New Dealer who has been busy for some time now putting his influential ability behind important private clients who have business before the Government.

Now, when Mr. Corcoran's professional representations in Washington and his, one might say, business camaraderies with Cabinet officials are described as scandalous, this does not mean that they are necessarily illegal or even unethical. It just means that such activities, as many in the Government and in Congress already believe, are eminently undesirable from the standpoint of sound administration, and that they tend to result in scandal, or a very unsavory facsimile thereof.

Mr. Corcoran, for example, is in a particularly difficult position. For years he was one of the most powerful inner-New Deal intimates of the White House and one of his special arts was to place bright young men on the top level of Federal departments. And even today he can't take a turn around a third of the alphabet without having "Hi, Tommy" tossed at him by scads of his old cronies. Thus one can conceive that Mr. Corcoran would have to devote much of his time persuading his clients that he would not use his accumulated influence in Washington in their behalf, and he would have to devote another part of his time to persuading his Administration friends that he didn't want them to deal with him on any other basis than that of a knowledgeable stranger who knew what he wanted.

Naturally, his tête-à-têtes with Francis Biddle gave rise to questioning thoughts, and they lay behind Norman Littell's sterner charge that the Attorney General was swayed by them to make decisions not in the best interests of the Government.

There are other episodes.

But Mr. Corcoran definitely does not deserve to become the goat—certainly not the only goat. As a former Federal official turned lawyer-lobbyist, Mr. Corcoran is simply the beneficiary, or the not exactly unhappy victim—like many other resigned Federal officials, Republican and Democratic alike—in a practice of which Congress is fully aware and condones for reasons of its own.

For three years, Senator Carl Hatch (D), of New Mexico, unpopular author of the Hatch Act, designed to keep Federal workers from political campaigns, has been trying to get a bill out of committee which would prohibit ex-Government employees from practicing before any Federal department or agency for a stated period. At the time he drew the measure he found that there were 2,161 former employees of 16 Federal agencies who had practiced in the previous five years before these same agencies. Five agencies—Treasury, Labor, Agriculture, Patent Office, and Federal Communications Commission—have already acted voluntarily to impose restrictions on the practice of former employees.

In his own testimony last week before a Senate committee, Mr. Biddle affirmed that Mr. Corcoran is his very good friend, but he stoutly denied Mr. Littell's allegations that he was ever influenced by his influential friend. He testified that he had never granted any of his friend's requests.

It is not necessary to assume any improprieties on Mr. Biddle's part to see that it would be better for the Government if the high policy-making officials were not being frequently embarrassed by having either to turn down or to accept the requests of lawyer-lobbyists who were their former colleagues. Mr. Corcoran may, indeed, have a special aptitude for being able to toss his hat into the office of most any agency and rest his arm around the shoulder of the head man, but "Tommy the Cork" is not alone. There are hundreds of other friends of friends around Washington, and at the very least the Federal officials deserve to be protected from temptation. Embarrassment, such as must have been Mr. Biddle's, is only the least of the evils which can result.

But the next step is up to Congress, and at present Congress seems to be toying with the whole matter so gingerly as to give little promise that enough—or anything—will be done.

On Reporting in Washington

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

On December 12, a widely syndicated Washington columnist published what purported to be the text of a cablegram sent to the State Department on December 5 by Alexander Kirk, United States Ambassador to Italy, summarizing the orders British General Ronald M. Scobie in Athens had received from Winston Churchill.

Publication of the message, which we have reason to believe was in many respects accurate, constituted a serious indiscretion. This is not a criticism of journalistic enterprise, under which Washington reporters normally and properly seek every bit of information—for publication or in confidence—that they can obtain. It relates, rather, to the confidential relations of two Governments and the deliberate—if irresponsible—"planting" of a document.

An investigation is going forward in Washington to determine what source in the American Government was responsible for putting the message in the hands of the columnist. It is not playing fair with the British to facilitate such publication. Doubtless by now Secretary of State Stettinius has offered his explanations, if not his regrets, to the British Ambassador.

The columnist pointed up the message in some respects. For instance, he said that Mr. Churchill instructed General Scobie in Athens "to act as if he were in a conquered city." The text, quoted later, added to that phrase the limiting words "conquered city, confronted by local rebellion."

But in any event, the instructions were stiff and unyielding, and doubtless contributed materially to the statement given out on December 7 by Secretary Stettinius in criticism. Now, the publication of the Churchill-Scobie orders weakens the American position by placing upon Washington the onus of an indiscretion which the British authorities will scarcely soft pedal.

Moreover, the leakage—and that word is not strong enough—follows by some months the publication by the same columnist of another alleged text—a report made by William Phillips, the special American representative in India, again sharply criticizing British policy.

It is also arguable that Sumner Welles would be Secretary of State today if Cordell Hull had not gained the impression that his Undersecretary was supplying information to this same columnist. There were other factors in the Welles dismissal, but certainly one of the most impelling was Mr. Hull's deep resentment of a situation which to him seemed to involve disloyalty.

In the December issue of Harper's Magazine, moreover, two Washington correspondents have an article defending Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes's services in Spain—an article based on unpublished documents presumably available only from the State Department or from Professor Hayes. And from time to time, various "White Papers" or otherwise exclusive magazine articles or pamphlets have been published including documents and facts not hitherto available to Washington correspondents. It is always a hard question to decide how far such exclusive publication arises from commendable journalistic enterprise, and how far from "planting" or special interest. In the latter case, the newsman may benefit but he is also being used.

Such cases as the Kirk and Phillips letters, if they involved deliberate planting of stories by authorities, are an extremely crude way to conduct international relations. But the major responsibility lies on the officials who let the documents out, not on the columnist. That particular writer's stock in trade is "inside stuff," revelations, and predictions, of which it is but human to remember the bull's-eyes and forget the misses. He is the beneficiary of that other human trait: the urge to gossip, to carry tales, to "smear" somebody else. Plenty of information, true and false, is peddled to his door. He is also a very hard-digging reporter, the head of a capable staff.

It is not an easy question to determine just when it is the reporter's responsibility to suppress. This newspaper applies somewhat more self-denying standards—if those are the right words—than some others. We believe that news, to be publishable, ought to be vital to the public's information, not just sensational in itself, ought to be a genuine contribution to the citizen's thinking. Such news, of course, may sometimes be sensational,—as in the Biddle-Littell controversy—or distressing, or embarrassing to the parties involved, but if in the end it enables readers to be better citizens—better fortified by facts with which to make their own contribution as thinkers—then we believe it qualifies under the standard set by this newspaper's founder, Mary Baker Eddy: "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind." The uncovering of chicanery, of corruption, of error in high or low places, may be counted an ultimate "blessing."

Above all, it is a paper's duty to show a sense of responsibility. It is easy to say that the responsibility is solely to the public, and thus to excuse the publication of anything and everything. Two tests, in fact, should be paramount with the newspaper: is it true, and does it tell as much of the story as can helpfully be told? When journalism gets more scrupulous on these points, and matches them by a relentless and zealous digging for fact which it does not always show in these latter days, it will have laid the foundation for its own continuing freedom.

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